

May/June 1986

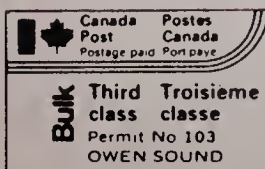
Volume XIII/No. 5

# GRADUATE

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI MAGAZINE

**BUILDING HIGH  
PERFORMANCE  
ATHLETES**

**INSIDE  
VARSITY FUND  
ANNUAL REPORT**

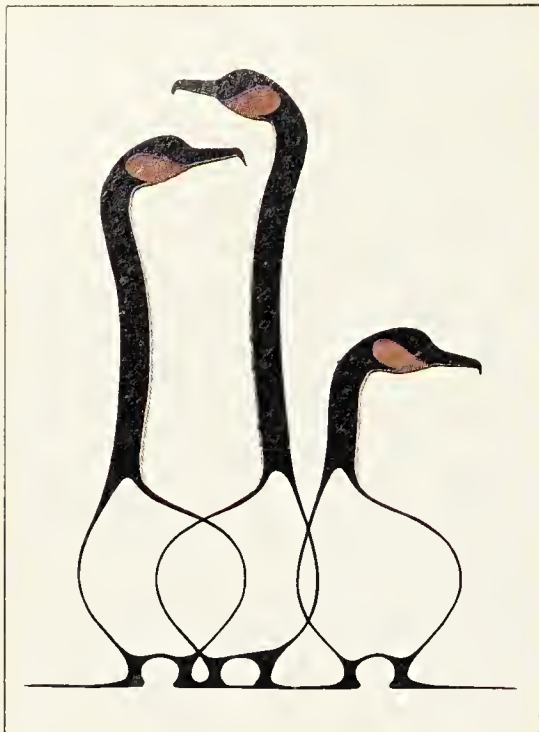




*Woodland Indian Artist*

*Alumni Media is pleased to present 9 reproductions of works by the late Benjamin Chee Chee.*

*These are the only reproductions authorized by the artist's estate.*



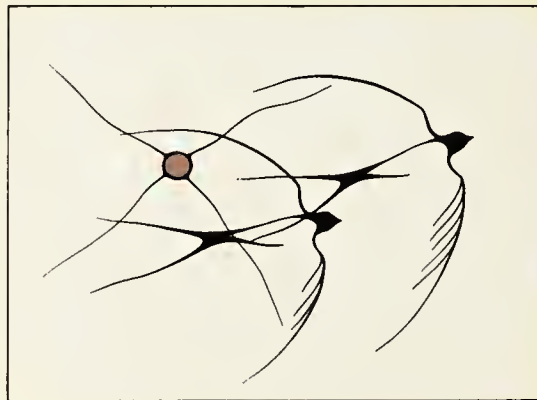
## *A Friends*

A mainly self-taught artist, Chee Chee was a prominent member of the second generation of woodland Indian painters.

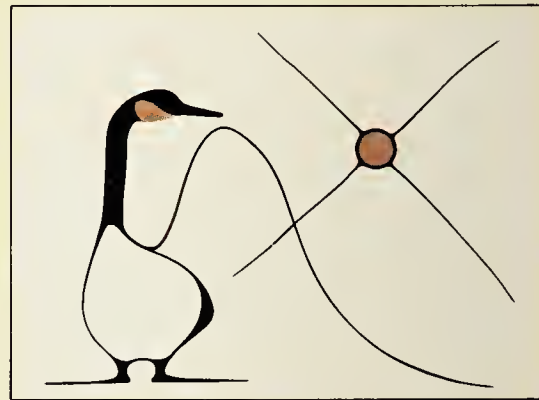
Unlike many of his contemporaries who employed direct and “primitive” means, Chee Chee’s work was influenced by modern abstraction. His style reduced line and image in keeping with international modern art.

At the age of 32, at the height of his success, Chee Chee died tragically by suicide.

These reproductions are printed on high quality, textured stock and measure 48 cm x 61 cm (19" x 24").



## *B Swallows*



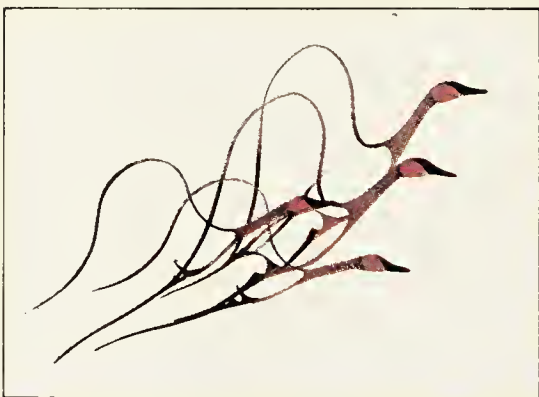
*C Good Morning*



*D Proud Male*

*E Mother & Child*

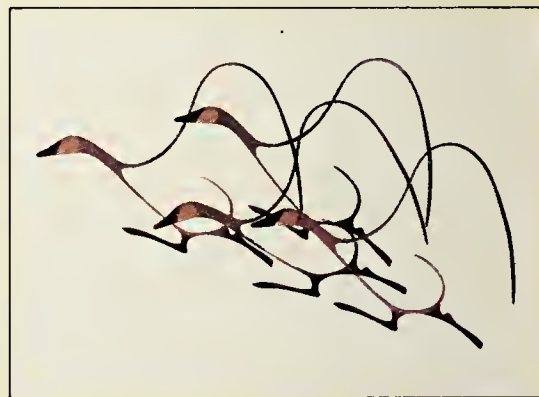
*F Sun Bird*



## Spring Flight



## *H Wait For Me*



## I Autumn Flight

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Cheque or money order to Alumni Media enclosed:

Charge to my MasterCard, Visa or American Express Account No.

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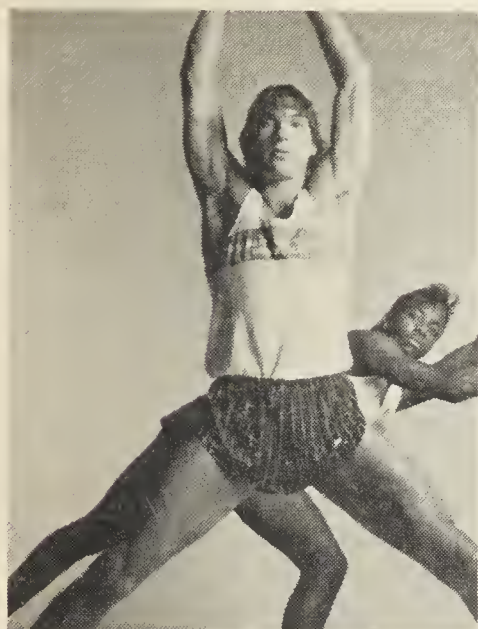
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# GRADUATE



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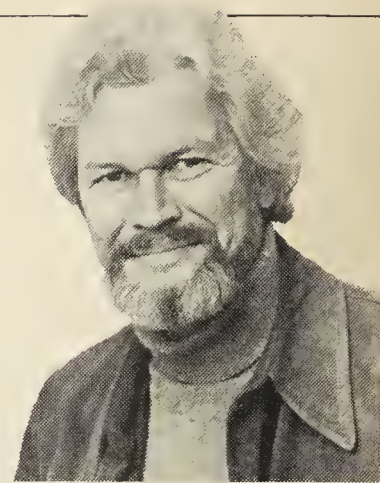
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# TAKING STOCK



"MOST OF YOUR MAGAZINE IS SO DRY AND STUFFY it creaks." On such a note we begin, else what follows might seem self-aggrandizing. We received about 170 responses to our Reader Quiz and doubtless — as many of you pointed out — would have received more had we not backed it with the first page of the profile on Robert Finch. The comment came from a Calgary reader who would have us attend more to the realities of business, politics, science, nuclear issues and world peace.

Then there was the stinging three-page, hand-written letter accusing the magazine of sexism and demanding that henceforth we publish only articles written *by* women *about* women. And the refreshing candour of the young man who, considering whether we should publish MORE/SAME/LESS nostalgia, observed with admirable economy: "less now, more when I'm older".

One thing we dassn't do is tamper with The Graduate Test. Begun in 1979 on an editor's whim, it appears to be one of the more popular items. I've noticed through the years the large number of readers who go to great lengths to avoid mutilating their magazine. The obvious solution is access to a photocopier. Others simply jot down the numbered clues. Yet there are those who take pen and ruler and replicate the grid, carefully inking in the inoperative squares, and filling in the solutions.

Many of you made reference to the single item not mentioned in our Reader Quiz: Openers. "Are you trying to emulate *The New Yorker*?" asked one reader. The question was not unanticipated, but no; we are attempting merely to amuse, entertain and inform, and thought to leaven the magazine with bits of literate and miscellaneous matters. "Reminds me of Champus Cat," observed another reader. "Bully!" say we.

There were criticisms. "Remember, we are *graduates*, not still in the university scene. A university must be part of the world around it — not a cloistered island of bantering academics. Don't forget the world of your graduates!"

More sports pieces, more about what alumni are doing, more U of T itself, its problems and achievements, research and personalities, changes in curriculum and higher education in general. Perhaps a less parochial view. "I think you should try more advocacy of the University's role in society," observed one respondent. "The funding shortfall is critical. You must make that crystal clear to graduates to get more financial support. *The Graduate* is too gentlemanly, that day is gone."

But the numbers indicate that most respondents want SAME/LESS information about fundraising activities. Well there's no secret that the University is soon to

launch a major fundraising campaign and *The Graduate* will attempt to play its role. We've tried in the past to inform readers about problems which are a direct result of underfunding but have stopped short of haranguing you to send money. However, it's disturbing to note the attitude, "I pay my taxes, why should I contribute more?" Government funds have long been inadequate and teaching and research are too vital to be sacrificed without a fight.

One hesitates, however, to become shrill: "I like the balanced tone which makes *The Graduate* unique," writes a nursing graduate. "I am truly brought back to the feeling of campus life in its intellectual, human and social aspects. I detect no cheap attempts to popularize or compel service and money or loyalty. Hence I give all three with depth of response. Please don't compromise."

Some of you found the Reader Quiz too confining, and sent thoughtful letters instead, and we'll be publishing some of these in future issues. Basically the overall implications are that those who responded mostly enjoy the magazine, want more profiles, would like good fiction and poetry published when available.

\* \* \*

Beginning in September, *The Graduate* will be published quarterly instead of five times during the academic year. With a circulation in excess of 160,000, postage and printing costs are high, and in recent years advertising revenue — intended to help defray costs of publishing — has been low.

We will be altering the magazine to some extent as we adjust to a different rhythm. We will be embarking on a fairly aggressive campaign to generate more advertising revenue. And we will strive mightily to keep *The Graduate* friendly, informative and fun.

\* \* \*

Arthur Kaptainis wrote us rather a pleasant letter when he was lured to the *Montreal Gazette* to become its music critic. He valued the time he had spent here, he noted, because "it will give me great satisfaction to tell people I have in my time written about South African divestment, literary feuds, ancient Egyptian archery and exploding stars".

We wish him well.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "John Aitken".

John Aitken, Editor



**I**N JAPAN RESPECT FOR THE PAST IS simply part of the culture; here in Canada it is considered at best an endearing eccentricity. While others derive a sense of themselves from their history, North Americans consider theirs — and everyone else's — a constraint to be overcome. So when Bill Hurley set out to recover part of Toronto's past — buried, as it happened, on the University campus — he was, in effect, challenging our ahistorical propensities.

As an archaeologist in the Department of Anthropology, Hurley's major area of interest is Japan. There, he notes with admiration, it is against the law to build anything — house, hotel or highway — without first conducting an archaeological survey of the construction site. If the survey uncovers historical artifacts, the government and the builder share the costs of a full-scale archaeological excavation to recover and preserve them. In Canada, Hurley observes, there are no such laws and, as a result, the traces of our past are regularly lost in the construction of homes, office towers, factories and roads. The loss goes unnoticed by most of us, for whom building excavations are simply one of the visible mysteries of progress, but archaeologists enjoy a less conventional perspective. When they look down, they see more than a hole awaiting concrete.

Bill Hurley looked down several years ago — during excavations for the Athletic Centre — and found a 19th century clay pipe and prehistoric fragments of Huron pottery. But construction (or destruction, depending on your point of view) was far advanced, a proper survey out of the question. However, when he learned of plans to build a natural resources centre on the southwest campus, he recalled his impromptu discoveries several years earlier and decided that this time he would not allow the opportunity to pass. With three graduate students, he planned a dig.

As a first step, one of the students, Dena Doroszenko, surveyed the city archives for old maps of the area under study, bounded by Spadina Ave. and Willcocks, Huron and Russell Streets. In the course of her research, she made a notable discovery: part of the southwest campus had once belonged to Sir Adam Wilson, the first mayor of Toronto elected at large (rather than by city council). The Wilson house stood for about 50 years (1850-1900) on the site of today's Borden Building, once the City Dairy. A very early photograph of the house was provided by Professor Ian

Dalton of the Department of Electrical Engineering. Emma Dalton Wilson, Sir Adam's wife, was a distant cousin and the picture had remained in the family.

Armed with maps and the photograph, Hurley, Doroszenko and the others carefully identified half a dozen possible excavation sites. With luck their discoveries would reveal something of the way of life of a 19th century civic leader and his neighbourhood. The dig began in a parking lot behind Willcocks St. in September. Some 20 undergraduates and a number of volunteers laboured until December, uncovering more than 6,000 artifacts: Victorian crockery, animal bones, a well preserved cobblestone pathway (probably leading to stables or carriage-house), bottle fragments, the



gnarled wooden heel of a woman's shoe, building foundations and many other things. The existence of artifacts was expected, but the wealth of material surprised Hurley and his team. Extensive preservation is unusual in an urban setting. Their good fortune has prompted them to keep up the search. If sufficient funds are found, the dig will continue this summer and be completed before construction of the natural resources centre begins. Once catalogued the artifacts will be analyzed and a clearer portrait of the economy of a 19th century household will begin to emerge.

Were there time, earlier artifacts (more

Huron pottery perhaps) might be discovered; but for now Hurley considers the recovery of so much 19th century material a victory. By dint of his foresight and the good fortune of the convenient campus location, an important part of Toronto's past has been preserved. One day, he hopes, such preservation will be as natural everywhere in Canada as it is in Japan.



**G**RADUATES OF RECENT YEARS (since about 1930) might be surprised to learn that one of the University's claims to fame in the past was its cricket club. On May 27, 1873, Trinity and U of T met on the Varsity Lawn to play the first varsity cricket match in the new Dominion of Canada. U of T won by six runs. By the turn of the century, the U of T team was considered one of the best in the country. In 1926, however, the Toronto Cricket Club moved from the back campus where it had played for many years and took along many U of T players, in effect swallowing the club.

In subsequent years, sporadic attempts to revive the club failed. But now, thanks to the determination of a new breed of players, the U of T Cricket Club is flourishing. About four years ago a few cricketers began gathering for informal play on King's College Circle. By 1984, enough players had come together for a game against Upper Canada College, a traditional rival. (U.C.C. won on the last ball of the match.)

One of the deterrents to University cricket is the fact that it's played in the summer. But last year, the club recorded an impressive turnout of 66 players. (A team requires 11 players for a match.) This year, it took the important step of joining the Etobicoke league and was catapulted to the senior division, a move that is apparently unprecedented. "Obviously it's a good club," says Kevin Boller, public relations officer of the Canadian Cricket Association. Team members come from Australia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, the West Indies, Britain, even Canada.

Boller says this renewed interest in cricket at U of T is part of a movement at Canadian and American universities in the past five years. Founder of the U of T Cricket Club, Ahmad Saidullah, a student of Sanskrit and Old English, says the club will be playing other universities this year and hopes to start a university league. Club president Mark de Groot,



graduate student in theoretical physics, says that, in spite of the temptation to play for other clubs (there are about 90 in Toronto), he'd "much prefer to play for the University, given the choice."

The club has permission to use the University name. "That puts us on a par with the dart club and the vegetarians," says Saidullah. That doesn't mean the cricketers are any less than serious athletes. Nothing enfuruiates them more than emphasis on the tea-sipping aspect of the sport and neglect of its athletic demands. "It's a very complex game with many subtleties," says Saidullah.

But the game is famous for gentlemanly decorum. When considering the possibility that a revived Trinity College cricket club would rekindle the ancient rivalry, de Groot comments, "That would be amusing."



**T**HE OPENING OF THE WOMEN'S CENTRE at U of T earlier this year prompted some followers of the battle for women's rights to look back to the founding of the Women's Union as an alternative to Hart House in 1916.

True, the Union was a part of University College rather than of the University as a whole, but U.C. was the only non-sectarian college, which in a sense made it the faculty of arts of the campus. The federated colleges — Trinity in the west end and St. Michael's and Victoria across Queen's Park — were expected to have their own facilities for women, though they were welcome to use the Union.

Like the Women's Centre, the Union had no athletic facilities. Both were designed primarily as places where women could relax comfortably. And it took a fight to get both.

The fight for the Union was carried on by Margaret Wrong, the daughter of George Wrong, professor of history at

U.C. She had come back after graduating from Oxford in 1914 to work as secretary of the student Y.W.C.A. The offices were in the Lillian Massey household science building at Bloor and Queen's Park and she found herself worrying about the accommodation and food of female students.

"There was no place for them to eat or sit down or hold meetings," recalled Agnes Wrong Armstrong recently. "She started selling buns and tomato soup warmed on a hot plate in her office for 15 cents a serving. And she let people have meetings there and serve tea. There was a professor of home economics who made a fuss because she didn't want food served and didn't want the building open after five, but my sister won. She usually did."

Mrs. Armstrong remembers her sister's annoyance at the disparity between the dining and recreational facilities at the University for men and those for women. In 1910, the Massey family had offered to build and equip Hart House for male students, who even before Hart House had places to meet and participate in sports.

Margaret Wrong persuaded the Board of Governors to create a social and recreational centre for women students. "She was a real fighter, my sister," says Mrs. Armstrong, who, 16 years younger, graduated from U.C. in 1925. She got it going in November 1916, two years before Hart House was ready. The University had acquired a large house at 85 St. George St. and asked her to furnish it, head it and serve as dean of women.

Recalls her sister: "I can remember her scrounging around our house and my grandmother's. She took anything she could lay her hands on, and even went off to England to buy the furnishings." Margaret Wrong died in 1948, but Mrs. Armstrong still has letters reporting on

the progress of her buying trip to England in the middle of the first war.

The building was such a success that a larger one was needed, and in 1923 it was moved to 79 St. George, where it remains. Mrs. Armstrong remembers attending meetings and plays in the auditorium added to the east side of the house.

Janet Fitzgerald, who graduated from U.C. in 1939 and was alumni director there from 1977 to 1980, remembers not only plays there but an Eaton's fashion show. Male actors had to come in the back way, as no men were allowed in the front part of the house. But then women were only on rare occasions allowed into Hart House.

She also remembers how the much admired Women's Union collection of Group of Seven paintings got started. Marion Ferguson, the dean of women, used to fine students for getting back late to Whitney Hall, and with the proceeds of these misdemeanours she would buy small paintings. "They were \$35 in the thirties; now they're worth thousands."

In the days Miss Fitzgerald was at U of T, women just accepted their inferior status. They weren't, for example, allowed into the Junior Common Room until 1957. "There was no place to eat in the college. There was a women's common room, but only for playing bridge or having a smoke." As Mrs. Armstrong remarked, "U of T's never been very nice about their women."

Miss Fitzgerald thinks it a bit of a shame that the wheel has come full circle and University women have again successfully agitated for their own place. "They worked so hard to break into the men's bastions. I hope they don't bar men."

In fact, men aren't barred from the Women's Centre, and they don't even have to use the back door. Though it's a drop-in and information centre for





# OPENERS

women, any member of the University community, male or female, can take part in the committees and activities.

The Union, now the University College Union, is still a very much used building, says Marilyn Powell, the acting dean of women. "It has the quiet feeling of being in one's own sitting room, though it's more formal than most people's sitting rooms. It was always a kind of stately alternative to home."



**T**HINGS GO IN THREES. IT'S A WELL-known fact. Think of all that thriving that goes on in spelling. So when we heard about first novels by two writers whose work we knew and liked, we waited for the third.

First was Robina Salter, who is a medical science writer. She told us that the idea for a novel began when she was doing research for "New Thoughts on the Brain" for the Sept./Oct. 1982 *Graduate* and was considering the various ways of balancing the equation between ordered thought and spontaneous insight. Ordered thought produced the article that won an award for science coverage in a North American competition and brought her a citation of special merit.

Now the other side of the equation has led to *Hannah*, a novel combining history, adventure and love, published by McClelland and Stewart. The setting is a Newfoundland outpost around the time of the island's union with Canada, the heroine is a midwife. Since Mrs. Salter is a nurse who lived in St. Anthony at the Grenfell Mission around that time, we think it possible that insight had some help from thought.

Second was a letter from Irene Shubik, who wrote from London, England. She thought we might be interested to know about her novel, *The War Guest*, published in the U.K. by W.H. Allen. A story editor, producer, director and writer in television and films, she devised the TV series of *The Jewel in the Crown*. And if that were not enough, among her credits we spotted *Rumpole of the Bailey*.

Again a heroine, although this story begins with her childhood when she is evacuated during the war to stay with relatives in Canada. The book is largely set in Toronto and Algonquin Park and there is a section set at U of T. Miss Shubik, too, knows whereof she writes. She is an alumna of University College — English Lang. and Lit. 1951.

If you see bare-faced puffery here, so be it. But, we would point out, only two-thirds. Word of the second followed close upon the first. Ergo, the third must have presented itself to us and gone unrecognized.

So we scabbled about in the rag bag that masquerades as a brain for memories of a similar first in a novel vein. "Aha!" we cried, or "Eureka!" for those of a classical bent. Frincess Halpenny has worked with words all her life. We published her convocation address and she mentioned books.

The timing was good. That, however, was all. Quite apart from anything else, although it is the first time the story of Noah and the voyage of the ark has been told by his cat, we can find no evidence to suggest that she was brindled, or mewed thrice. (We refer, of course, to the witches on Macbeth's blasted heath — please see spelling above. And for those concerned about such matters, brindled: alt. of brindled, O.E.D.)

We must, therefore, conclude that the third is yet to come. We wait upon the event with what patience we can muster. That patience is a virtue is frequently cited, but this has never been established to our satisfaction as a fact — not even an obscure one let alone well-known. The triplicity of things has.



**T**HE OTHER DAY I WAS WALKING down Yonge Street and some flowers for sale caught my eye. There was a small plant there with puffy flowers like bright yellow mushrooms splattered with red. The name tag identified it as a calceolaria. It looked to me like something you'd find tucked away in some corner of the jungle, not plunked down on the main street of Toronto.

Then I noticed some bird of paradise flowers sticking out of a bucket, looking naked and crude on their long, tough stalks. The spikey blossoms didn't look real to me. Their gaudy colours — orange, purple and crimson — looked downright unnatural. Examining one of them from every angle, I found myself playing out this scene in my mind:

Someone, knowing that I like flowers, brings a bird of paradise flower to me and asks, "Is this a true flower of the earth?" Let's say the speaker is from another galaxy and we're meeting somewhere in outer space. I happen to be the only available expert on matters pertaining to

earth. And suppose, for some reason, it isn't possible for me to touch this object to see if it feels organic. Maybe the gloves of my spacesuit are too thick. Anyway, I look at the thing very closely (as I did in front of the store) and say, "No, I'm sorry, this is not a real flower of the earth. Whoever made it has probably never seen a real flower and has only a rough idea what one looks like." Then I point to a glob of transparent goo between two sections of the supposed flower and say, with a wry smile, "See, there's a bit of the glue that the maker forgot to scrape off. Or maybe it's some plastic that got squeezed out of the mould and didn't get coloured."

My questioner retires, satisfied and thankful. I'm left feeling how nice it is to be helpful and all-knowing.



*On Toilets (or is it 'toilettes'?)*

In how many ways can you flush a toilet?

You can press a lever  
as in Canada  
press it on the left  
or reach up and tug at a chain  
as in London  
press at the top of the tank  
as in Paris  
push a button on the wall  
as in Rome  
step on it  
as in Basel  
or  
gem of gems  
tip a laser beam  
as in Pass Thurn, Austria!

Fascinating  
come to think of it  
how man/technology responds  
in non-standard ways  
to a standard situation.

— Suwanda Sugunasiri

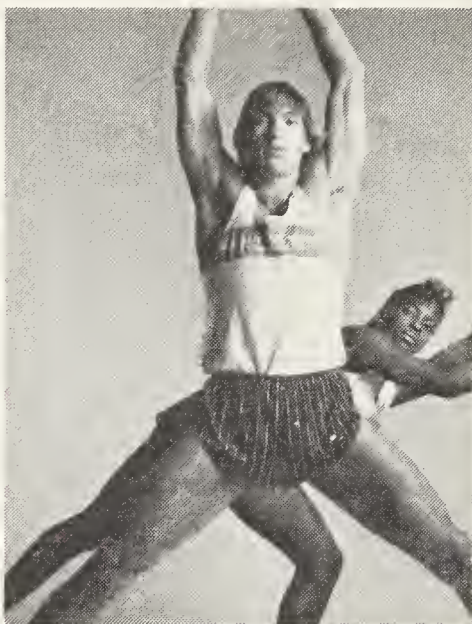


**H**ERE'S A WAY OF COPING WITH THE overwhelming effects of daily news. Let your papers pile up. (You'll catch the urgent news somehow.) When you go through your papers, all those writers will be fussing about how things are going to turn out and you'll already know. You'll feel god-like and serene. Maybe the world would be a better place if Canada Post delivered all our papers.



# GOING FOR THE GOLD

BY RICHARD WRIGHT



DAVID STEEN *world indoor pentathlon and Canadian outdoor decathlon record holder*

DONNA SMELLIE *Canadian long jump champion and record holder*

AT FIVE IN THE AFTERNOON THE GYM IN THE Warren Stevens wing of the U of T Athletic Centre hums with the drubbing of joggers' feet. From one of the net-walled compounds in the centre of the oval track sharp grunts and heavy thumps sporadically explode, breaking the rhythm of the background din. Inside the compound an unusual scene greets the handful of spectators who have interrupted their own exercise programs to investigate the commotion. A bizarre adult game is under way. Hulking giants in sweat suits are playing at a kind of energetic bowls.

One fellow, singularly massive even in this company, removes a grapefruit-sized orange ball from a toy box of baseball gloves, multi-coloured discuses and fluorescent green tennis balls. "C'mon Ray, you can beat Pete," one of his mates eggs him on. Ray steps to the line weighing the heavy orange sphere in his broad hands. After taking a moment to gather his concentration, he suddenly squats, swings the ball in a low arc between his knees, and launches his whole body up and forward toward the far end of the compound. At the apex of his leap he growls sharply. The ball drifts up in a lazy lob from the tips of his fingers and curves down the court toward a cluster of Ray's fellows who scatter like sparrows to avoid the impact. A gray-flannelled man with a clip-board under his arm marks the spot, calls for a measure, and carefully notes the distance: 18 metres, on the nose. A ripple of admiration circles the room.

Observing this performance with a "master-of-all-he-surveys" air is Andy Higgins, track and field coach at U of T since 1971, and, since its inauguration in June

1985, chief of the University's track and field high performance centre. The athletes hefting the orange balls, Higgins explains, are high performance throwers executing a basic power test under the supervision of throws coach Bogdan Poprawski. Ray Lazdins, who has just made the 18-metre throw, was silver medallist in discus at the Pacific Conference games in 1985. Pete Massfeller, whom Ray was exhorted to surpass, is also a medal-winning discus thrower. Ray's cheerleader, Rob Venier, was ranked eleventh in the world in the junior shot-put in 1985. Higgins says that these already substantial accomplishments can be elevated to first place finishes in international competition through the programs of the new high performance track and field centre.

In his office beside the track Higgins roots through the clutter on his desk, finally producing a flashy, gold-coloured folder of briefing notes on the high performance centre concept. Published by the Canadian Track and Field Association, sponsored by Sport Canada, the folder's classy, glossy, professional cover is a fitting advertisement for its text. The high performance centre program was initiated in 1981 by the federal government in concert with the Canadian sports community as part of a national strategy for winning gold medals at premier international events. Like the folder, the program is a very professional manifestation of amateur sport.

The inspiration for the high performance program was an extended bout of low performance, coupled with a shrewd idea of how to make the most of Canada's limited financial resources to remedy the problem. Abby





VICKI SMITH and KHATIJA WESTBROOK (P&HE) ANN MARIE FLYNN (English and history S.M.C.) PAULA STUDD (P&HE) members of Varsity's 1985 field hockey undefeated national championship team

Hoffman (B.A. 6T8 U.C. political science and economics, M.A. 6T9), former Olympic runner and now director general of Sport Canada, explains: "Although Canada had had some success in the mid and late '70s, it looked like things were on a fairly severe slope downwards in the latter part of the '70s and early '80s. While the government and the sports community, and to some degree the public as well, decided it would be worthwhile to pursue excellence in international sport, it was pretty obvious by 1981 that we weren't going to go the route that other countries have gone."

Australia, for example, has a single national sports centre, she says. In West Germany, which is probably the country most lavishly endowed with facilities, according to Hoffman, there are huge sport complexes sprinkled throughout the country. France and Italy have major training centres built at a cost of \$50 million each, entirely and exclusively for the preparation of high level athletes. Hoffman outlines the Canadian alternative to this expensive, exclusive and monolithic model: "basically acknowledging that, given the size of this country, having one centre, or even having eastern, western and central centres, was not going to fill the need, and acknowledging also that there wouldn't be money to build *one* sports centre let alone several, we devised a plan for pooling resources, and using the people and

facilities that already existed in various regions of the country."

The basic concept, as Hoffman explains it, was to employ the combined resources of the federal and provincial governments and national and provincial sports governing bodies to assemble, in various locales across Canada, the critical mass of ingredients needed to produce top-notch athletes in selected events. As a result, a typical Canadian high performance centre is a five-way marriage of mutual convenience, a positive example of Canadian compromise. Sport Canada approves sports and facilities for the program, evaluates operating centres and supplies funds. Provincial governments assist with program evaluation and also contribute funds. National sports organizations assist with program administration, ongoing operation of the centre and operations review, and may also be a source of money. Provincial sports organizations play a similar role. The host manages the centre and provides a venue, equipment, coaching and the scientific, medical and administrative support required to accomplish the objective.

Hoffman lists the requirements for a successful high performance centre: "talented athletes, first and foremost, obviously; good facilities; good coaches; medical and scientific support; and an environment that allows athletes to live as near normal a life as possible."



A university in a major city is an ideal venue, she says. The first such centre in Canada was a Sprints Event Development Centre established at York University in 1981. Additional centres have proliferated since. Eighteen sports are now taught at 60 high performance centres throughout Canada. More than half of these centres are associated with university campuses.

U of T now hosts two high performance centres: the track and field centre Higgins heads up, and a field hockey centre, directed by Liz Hoffman (no relation to Abby), co-ordinator of intercollegiate athletics, coach of the Varsity field hockey team, and national regional field hockey coach for Ontario and Quebec. The field hockey centre is the elder of the two. One of four such field hockey centres in Canada, the U of T program was established in 1982 at the initiative of Sport Canada and the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association. During the winter, athletes come once a week from Kingston, London, Waterloo and some from as far away as Quebec to practise at U of T. In the summer, the pace is accelerated to four practices a week. "Ninety-nine per cent are students or former students," Liz Hoffman says. "It's one of the best programs in Canada," she frankly boasts.

Though younger, the track and field program is larger. All disciplines of track and field are taught by five full-time national coaches. Including the track school, the U of T Track Club and the Varsity program, the high performance centre umbrella covers as many as 250 participants. "It's a pyramid of athletic development," says Steve Findlay, centre administrator. Seventy-five to 100 athletes at the top of the pyramid are members of the high performance centre target group, the best 25 athletes in their chosen sport. This year, the track and field high performance centre received \$28,000 from the Ontario government, \$8,000 for warm-weather training camps from the provincial government's "Best Ever" program, \$7,000 from Wintario to assist with travel and accommodation for championship competitions, and \$73,000 from Sport Canada via the Canadian Track and Field Association. Additional money is raised from corporate sponsors and through various fundraising events undertaken by the centre, including an annual casino night.

As described by Sport Canada's Abby Hoffman, the responsibilities of a high performance centre host may appear to outweigh the money made available to pay for them. According to U of T's Liz Hoffman, however, the costs are smaller than they appear, and the benefits are great.

First, Liz Hoffman hastens to say, the financial burden is lighter than it looks. The services the University provides to the high performance centres are supplied on a cost-recovery basis, she emphasizes. For example, field hockey facilities are rented from the U of T during off-peak hours. And athlete testing, an obligatory element of the program, is paid for per occasion. There is approximately \$20,000 to cover the administrative costs of the field hockey program, and for the track and field program there is sufficient money from Sport Canada to pay for Steve Findlay's administrative work, and for two full-time coaches, including throws coach Poprawski.

Second, there are demonstrable advantages to the

University to chase away any remaining shadow of a debit. Attracting one high performance centre, let alone two, is something of a coup, Liz Hoffman says. The University acquires the cachet of leadership by contributing substantially to this aspect of national culture. And success begets success. High performance centres attract and retain high calibre coaches because there are perquisites associated with high performance centre programs which top-ranked coaches find enticing. Coaches involved in such programs enjoy greater scope for advancement, she says. They also enjoy the benefit of the kind of cross-fertilization of philosophy and technique that national and international exposure brings. It is a benefit that can be shared. "I'm an example of that," Hoffman says. "Because of my involvement with U of T's high performance centre for field hockey, I was able to join the national team this March on a tour of test matches against Scotland, Wales, Ireland and England. Any experience with the team in Great Britain will make me a better coach and teacher, and better able to help U of T athletes." It's hard to argue with good results. Hoffman has taken the Blues to five national titles and nine Ontario titles in her 12 years as Varsity coach.

Liz Hoffman points out that both the teaching and the student population at U of T benefit from the presence of the high performance centres on campus. Scientists and experts in sports medicine have a captive population of high-class athletes to study, to the sometime exasperation of the athletes. "Everybody studies us," one of the throws group grumbles in a good-natured way: "We never see the results."

High performance programs also benefit students, Hoffman contends. Although some participants in the University's two high performance programs are not U of T students, many are. High performance programs attract highly motivated students who enhance the academic programs of the university, she says. And other university students can enjoy spin-off benefits from the programs, even if they are not directly involved. In addition to superior coaching and teaching engendered by the high performance centres, students of less-than-elite athletic prowess also enjoy the benefit of top-notch facilities which must be kept up to scratch to satisfy the centre's contract with Sport Canada. They enjoy the use of high-grade equipment purchased for the high performance squad. And they get the occasional opportunity to work out shoulder to shoulder, biceps to biceps, with some of the country's best amateur athletes. "It's hard to quantify," Hoffman says, "but having athletes of this calibre in our facilities seems to raise the tone of the whole environment."

"It's true," says Jamie Wayne, community member of the Athletic Centre, who runs every day to keep fit: "These guys are an inspiration to Joes like me." As he speaks, the throws high performance group files out of coach Poprawski's practice and lines up at the water fountain. A red-headed body-builder at the Universal machine nearby appears to redouble her efforts under the appraising gaze of the high performance athletes, and out on the track a jogger in tennis shoes and saggy socks pumps his knees a little sprightlier.

The field hockey high performance program has





PAUL OSLAND (Economics New) *Ontario university indoor 600m champion* LARRY HELWIG (Metallurgy Engineering) *national indoor high jump champion* ROBERTO VENIER *Canadian junior indoor shot put record holder* SHARI ORDERS (P&HE) *Ontario university outdoor high jump champion 1985* PAM PROPHET (Pharmacy) *Ontario university indoor long jump champion* ROSS GIRVAN (P&HE) *national indoor pole vault champion* STEVE FERADAY (P&HE) *Canadian national team javelin thrower*

already proved itself against the stated aim of the program: 11 of 16 field hockey Olympians in the Los Angeles games came from the U of T centre. The track and field program is younger. Just approaching its first anniversary, it is still on probation. New centres are reviewed after a year. "We're not looking for immediate gratification in terms of results in world championships," Abby Hoffman says. "We're looking to see if there is an environment there, and the right people there such that, over the long haul, results can be expected. There are a lot of good coaches at U of T and a good collection of athletes. The support from the University administration and the athletics department is very strong. I would say U of T would get an A-plus on that score card."

The first birthday of the track and field centre also provides an opportunity for the University to review the program from its own point of view. Eric McKee, assistant vice-president, student affairs, enumerates issues or concerns which the University administration and the Department of Athletics and Recreation must take into consideration. To a degree, the program's very success can become a kind of trap, McKee explains. "A high performance program is a very powerful motivator," he says. "It can exert a tremendous influence. We have to be concerned about the 'steering effect' it may have. To what extent do we organize one University athletic program around this very dynamic

focus? We also have to consider to what extent high performance sports programs are compatible with our ongoing commitment to academic excellence. Are they reconcilable, or are we setting up a conflict for the students involved between their academic work and an all-consuming sports program?"

McKee also mentions potential financial concerns. The high performance centres act like money magnets drawing resources to the U of T from many extra-mural sources. This would seem to be a good thing for a financially distressed institution, but McKee cautions against the possibility that this may create a fool's paradise climate in the athletics department. "We have to be careful not to become too dependent on the staff and money the high performance centres bring in. We also have to be careful about University resources flowing toward these programs," McKee adds. "It's not something we've seen happening. It's just another possibility we have to guard against. We haven't been involved in the program that long, and we just want to be sure that we are fully aware of all the implications."

The throwers retire to the showers after their workout, unaware that in Ottawa and the University their program is being tested as thoroughly as they are examined by coach Poprawski with his clip-board. All their banter focuses on the Commonwealth Games coming up in July, and Ray's 18-metre throw. ■





*Pat Petersen on left with Anne Johnston and students*

# POLITICAL IMMERSION

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

## HOMEWORK MEANS PARKING SIGNS AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNS FOR PAT PETERSEN'S STUDENTS

**T**HE FIRST PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT FOR PROSPECTIVE students of the Innis College course on power and strategy in city politics is ballotting. The next step, for those lucky enough to get in, is to find an alderman to work for eight hours a week.

Most of the two hours of class time a week is taken up by animated discussion of assigned reading material — usually contemporary articles on theories of government ranging from elitist to Marxist. Students are required to summarize the main argument of each reading and criticize it. Three small groups have their own discussions; then the class reassembles and a representative of each group reports on its position. It seems a sure way to avoid boring lectures and heavy reading.

"It sounded like the most interesting thing in the entire calendar," said Jennifer Ramsay, a third-year English major, on the last day of class. "And it turned out to be the most amazing course I've taken at the University. I thought it would be good, but it was great."

Great, but not easy. Heather Northrup, majoring in political science and Chinese studies, found it more time-

consuming than her other courses, but worth it. Though Patricia Petersen, who teaches the course, is charming, casual and congenial, she is a hard taskmaster who monitors each student's workload weekly and is not above telling an alderman to give a student more to do.

The second-year course has been offered since the early 1970s. When Pat Petersen took over last year she tightened up the structure. She decided not to let students find their own placement, but to match students and aldermen on the basis of politics and personalities. Students were required to keep a journal describing what went on in their placement and indicating situations that they found particularly perplexing.

One student reported in her journal: "The installation of a No Parking sign that I had been working on a few weeks ago was completed: one more happy constituent. It's interesting — all the interdepartmental games; we write a letter requesting something we know can't happen, just so we can send a copy to the constituent. The appropriate department then writes back explaining why it can't be done."



The student who observed this "game" had to wrestle with the question of whether or not it is moral to write to a constituent implying that something is being done about a problem that in fact is recurrent. But some problems are soluble, and when students get constituents something that might otherwise have eluded them, they experience the feeling of satisfaction that comes with tangible results.

Dan O'Donohue, son of Toronto alderman Tony O'Donohue, enjoyed the practical, concrete aspect of his only non-science course. He was placed with Alderman Tom Jakobek "because I'm more Conservative than NDP. We kind of saw eye to eye." O'Donohue had worked in his father's two unsuccessful mayoralty campaigns and knew something of city politics, but he found there was a lot more to be learned.

One of his tasks as an assistant to Jakobek was to respond to a complaint about a 10 per cent rent increase at Main Square, a large apartment complex in east-end Toronto owned by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Rent increases have been pegged at four per cent by provincial legislation, but O'Donohue learned that governments and their agencies are exempt from rent controls. "We had to be polite and ask them, but they didn't have to answer us."

The increase was not rolled back, but suggestions based on O'Donohue's investigation were taken up, and Main Square is to get new carpeting, replastered ceilings and walls, and cockroach treatments.

To give the students some sense that what they'd observed helping candidates in the 1985 municipal elections might affect the way future elections were conducted, Petersen put together some of the complaints and suggestions from the journals and presented them to Anne Johnston, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Toronto who is now an adviser to the Minister of Municipal Affairs on municipal election reform. Johnston, a veteran municipal politician, said it was easy to guess who the students were working for.

## FROM THE ELECTION JOURNALS

WEDNESDAY: Called the candidate's office to set up an appointment to see him. Scheduled a meeting for Tuesday to discuss my placement. Tuesday his assistant called to apologize: she had bumped my meeting to Thursday. Thursday the assistant called again. The candidate was going to be busy today. He would be at the ward office on Friday if I cared to call. Friday I called the ward office but he was not in. I left my name and number. When will I start to work?

Monday: Unfortunately, I did not connect with him this week.

\* \* \*

I SPENT ONE evening working beside a woman who was fundraising over the phone; her technique was fascinating. She began each call with a plastic hello, made a glib comment about the Blue Jays' loss and my candidate's potential win, and then asked for money. After each call she took a deep drag on her cigarette and made some sarcastic comment to me about the person she had just talked to. . . . If politicians and fundraisers were

interacting only with people they knew, the tendency to be smooth and insincere would, I think, be significantly lessened. The solution to making politics less insincere, then, is to make it smaller-scale.

\* \* \*

THE CANDIDATE indicated his personal strategy is to avoid issues when producing campaign literature. Local issues should be raised at the voter's door. This personal touch will have a greater effect on gaining voter support. The first piece of literature focused on personality. It serves to create the impression: "I'm nice — vote for me."

\* \* \*

MY CANDIDATE and I went to City Hall to look through council minutes from 1970 to 1977. We went through stacks of minutes looking for times when his opponent had voted for high-density apartments and my candidate had voted against. He wanted to argue that the high densities and problems associated with them are a result of the opponent's past decisions. I question how accurate the accusation is after going through the voting records. Both had changed positions. My candidate wants to ignore this and trust the figures and facts to make him look favourable.

\* \* \*

MANY OF THE people I talked with on the phone were women. When I asked them if they would support my candidate with a sign, they immediately gave the phone to their husbands."

\* \* \*

SOMEONE should do a study right after the election and ask the tenants and homeowners if they even read campaign literature.

\* \* \*

I WAS ASSIGNED a poll to canvass that no one had wanted. One person was receptive until I told him where the polling station was: "Where the \*\*\* is that?" I showed him on my map, then realized that it was too far for these people to go to vote in an election they really didn't care about.

\* \* \*

IT WAS QUITE funny to see the number of people that would tell me they had voted, with a completely straight face, and I would know they had not, having just come from the polling station with the names checked off of those that had.

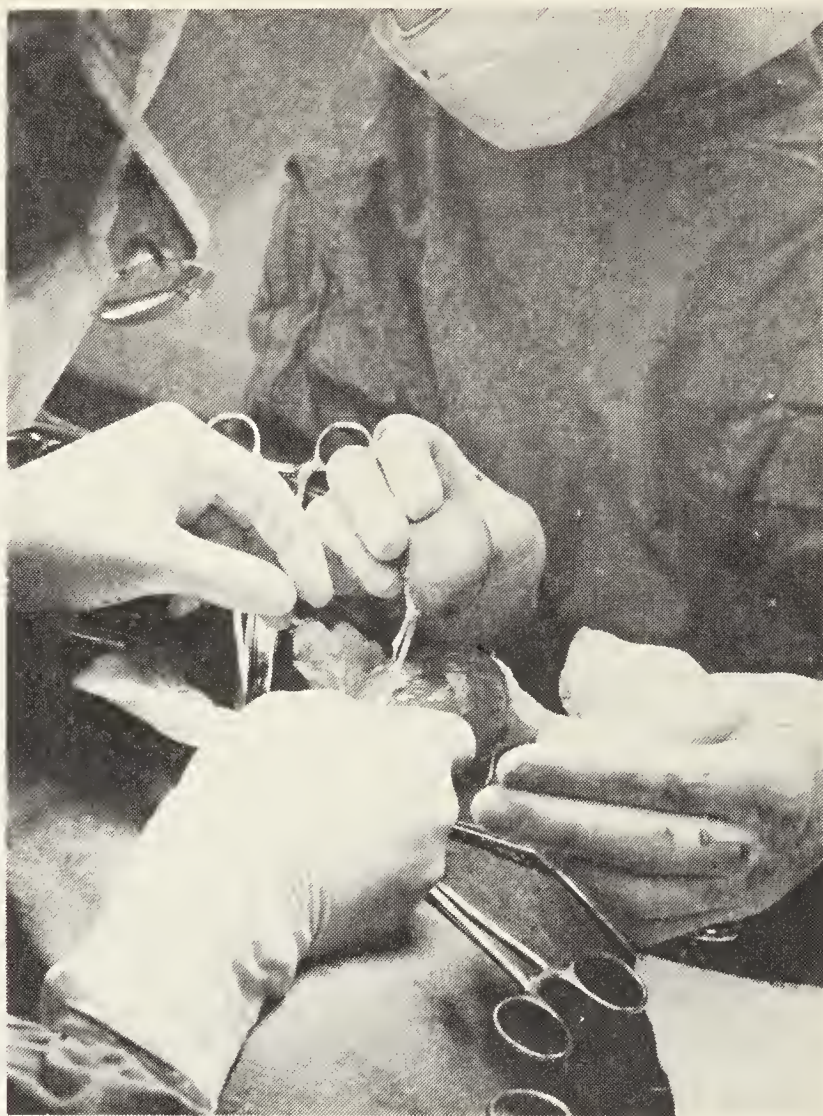
\* \* \*

I WAS SURPRISED to find during my rounds that some people did not even know it was election day. This is hard to believe, given the number of signs around. What this suggests is that many people do not really feel as though they are part of the city government.

\* \* \*

Johnston found the students had zeroed in on the issues that need looking at, and she's taken a close look at their suggestions. What's more, she's convinced that there should be more classes like this and has suggested to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario that they involve students in their election campaigns, perhaps as deputy returning officers. ■





# THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

BY RAYMOND O. HEIMBECKER

A SHORTAGE OF DONOR ORGANS IS THE MAJOR PROBLEM. SOMETIMES MEDICAL PERSONNEL ARE SIMPLY TOO SHY TO ASK.

**W**HAT ABOUT THIS EXCITING NEW DRUG CYCLOsporine — often called the wonder drug of this decade?

To understand its full impact on organ transplantation, we have to look back on the immunosuppressive therapy (suppression of the immune system of the body so that it will accept a foreign tissue) used some 18 years ago. We all remember the enthusiasm for heart transplantation in patients who suffered from terminal cardiac disease, and the disenchantment which followed shortly thereafter. In 1968, some 36 medical centres in 16

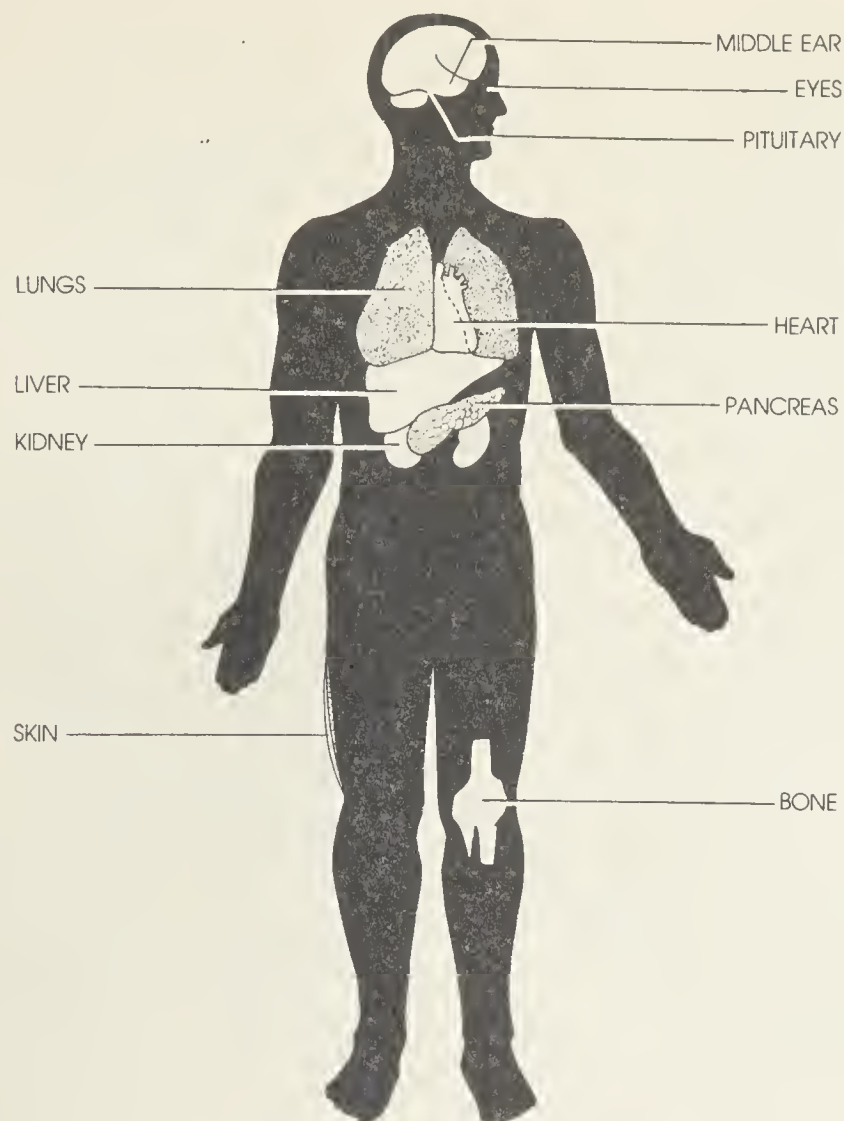
countries carried out 101 heart transplants. By 1970, most had abandoned cardiac transplantation.

Only a few centres, especially the Dr. Norman Shumway group of Stanford, California, through painstaking research and development, began to achieve acceptable results even with conventional immunosuppressive therapy. Probably Stanford's most important contribution was the development of a sensitive method of detecting early cardiac rejection. Until then it had been shown many times that the usual tests were crude and often unreliable. Transplant patients, of course, remained constantly susceptible to life threatening infection, anemia, low white cell counts and malignancy, because of the continuing drug medication.

It had been clear all along that successful organ transplantation required predictable and specific immunosuppression, potent enough to persuade the immune system to accept the transplanted organ and yet

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*Parts of the body which  
may be transplanted*

toxic to the defence mechanisms against infection, or the function of other body organs.

The first agent which would selectively alter the patient's immunity was discovered in Basel, Switzerland, in 1970. It was later found to be the most powerful immunosuppressant known to man, with the lowest incidence of toxicity of all such agents.

Following Sir Alexander Fleming's accidental discovery of penicillin in 1941, there has been a mammoth, world-wide search for fungi with similar antibiotic potential. Researchers studied fungi found in soil samples from Norway and Wisconsin. Fermentation of two of these fungi, *Trichoderma Polysporum* and *Cylindrocarpum Lucidum*, produced a compound with disappointing antibiotic potential. But in January 1972 in the Sandoz laboratories, Jean Borel observed important immunosuppressant actions in this new compound, a cyclic polypeptide. His optimism was confirmed in early testing of graft survival in animals. By 1978, Roy Calne of Cambridge, England, undertook the first clinical trials of this new drug, called cyclosporin A, in kidney transplantation.

In the few years since, exciting results have been achieved in cardiac, heart-lung, kidney, liver and bone marrow transplantation. Research is being conducted in several centres on pancreatic transplantation for diabetes. This is a very difficult area with technical and surgical obstacles still to be overcome.

Undoubtedly, the first "successful" organ transplantation in Toronto (and perhaps all of Canada) was carried out by Dr. Gordon Murray of the Toronto General Hospital in about 1948. I was privileged to be involved in this early work.

He writes: "The donor kidney, which had been harvested from a person who had recently died, was cooled to about 10 degrees centigrade in order to lower its metabolism. It was placed in the patient's right pelvis and connected up to the nearby blood vessels whereupon the ureter was connected to the patient's bladder. When the circulation was restored the kidney became a normal pinkish hue and within two minutes urine was dripping from the end of the ureter. The follow-up at 15 months post-operative showed the patient to be well indeed and back at her original job as a stenographer."

X-ray studies at that time were equivocal, failing to show proper function in any of the three kidneys. No immunosuppression was utilized.

The first successful kidney transplant in Toronto under immunosuppression was carried out by Dr. Gerald Cook and his team at the Toronto Western Hospital in 1967. Dr. Grant Farrow at the Toronto General Hospital followed with a successful one shortly thereafter. Kidney transplantation proved to be increasingly successful throughout the subsequent years, so that many patients were able to discontinue their chronic regimen with all of the accompanying miseries of weekly renal dialysis.

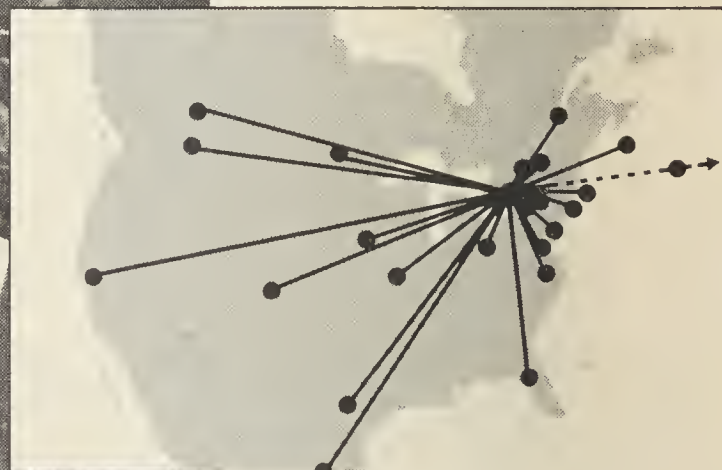
With these successes, in 1976, donor organ shortage was attacked by the first organized retrieval program. Doctors Michael Robinette, Department of Surgery, and Philip Halloran, Department of Medicine, U of T, established the Multiple Organ Retrieval and Exchange (MORE) program which has been successful in improving the supply of donor kidneys on an organized basis. The MORE program at the Toronto General Hospital has been expanded to include all donor organs and today is linked with other Canadian and American





*Opposite: kidney transplant*

*MORE program map showing where kidneys donated in Toronto have been sent. Information about the program for residents of Ontario, and similar programs in other provinces, is available by phoning 1-800-387-LIFE, in Metropolitan Toronto 595-4147.*



centres. Potential recipients and potential donors, located in thousands of hospitals around North America, can be quickly matched and a suitable donor organ (whether it be kidney, liver, heart or heart-lung) transported to be implanted into the recipient. A master computer, located in Pittsburgh, will very rapidly match up donor organs to the next, and most urgent patient.

The technology of cardiac preservation and transportation has advanced tremendously in the last six years. Cardioplegia (a form of cold paralysis of the heart), as routinely carried out in coronary and valvular surgery has been a tremendous aid to the technology of this organ's preservation and transportation. Presently, donor heart preservation for as long as four hours allows the heart to be transported readily by chartered aircraft from city to city.

Organ procurement associations throughout North America are doing a tremendous job of keeping registers in which donor organs can be readily identified and transported as far as 500 or 600 miles without exceeding the allowable time. Research activity in this field is proceeding so that very soon the whole picture may improve further, allowing 24 hours of permissible cardiac preservation. Consequently, in the near future, donor hearts may be transported quite freely anywhere in the world for implantation. It is interesting to note that kidneys

have been transported across the Pacific for successful transplantation. Our centre, University Hospital in London, Ontario, has successfully transplanted donor hearts harvested from as far away as Kansas City, Boston and Halifax. Time is still of the essence in heart transplantation, so that only simple testing such as blood group compatibility and white cell cross-matching, which are mandatory, are carried out.

Our experience with Cyclosporine and cardiac transplantation has been quite rewarding. Recovery in 55 patients has been excellent with normal cardiac function and with frequent return to their previous occupations, without any restrictions of activities. Cancer, a potential hazard in any transplant patient, has not occurred and late rejection has been rare. Our four-and-a-half-year actuarial survival rate is 80 per cent.

It is pleasing to see that our first heart transplant patient is now almost five years post-operative and is in excellent health. He still plays a better game of golf than any of his physicians, and he did a great job two summers ago painting a major part of the author's house!

The world registry now reports an 80 per cent one-year survival rate, and a 70 per cent four-year survival rate under Cyclosporine (excluding first 30-day mortality). It is quite clear that Cyclosporine produces a selective disarmament of the immune system, allowing the





*Heart being prepared  
for transplantation*

other immunological defences against infection to continue.

Donor organ shortage remains a major problem. We note that there are 150 cornea patients waiting throughout Ontario, most of whom will likely wait a year or more, while in Alberta the wait is two years. Livers and kidneys are parallel problems for we see that 5,000 patients could have benefitted from liver transplant this year and yet only 200 were done. My colleagues Calvin Stiller and Paul Keown note that people are very generous, with permission being readily obtainable. Dr. Margaret Somerville of McGill finds that up to 80 per cent of relatives who are approached give consent. The tragedy is that now only about 10 per cent of relatives are approached. For example "last year, although an estimated 2,000 suitable donor hearts were identified in North America, only 200 or 10 per cent were made available." Education of the medical community and of Canadian citizens is essential to overcome this obstacle.

It is noted that only 46 per cent of hospitals in Ontario have an organ donation policy. Each hospital should have an organ procurement service, with a regular audit as part of accreditation. It has even been suggested that we should adopt the European approach in which it is presumed permission has been given for organ donation unless specifically requested otherwise. This could never be acceptable to Canadians. Moreover, the intense media involvement in some of the recent frantic searches for donor organs should not be necessary. This could never be a long-term solution for the increasing numbers of patients awaiting transplantation.

The Ontario task force on organ donations did a study of 1,000 Ontario residents last November and found an overwhelming desire amongst the population to give organs. However, many hospital doctors and health care personnel are reluctant to intrude upon the family's grief

and often avoid asking whether or not the deceased had signed an organ donation card. Our citizens would be upset to think that an organ donation card could be overruled by a relative or never used because of diffidence of the medical staff. Dr. Stiller (co-chairman of the committee on kidney transplant) explained that there was a gap between what people wanted and what was happening. The present system has two flaws, inadequate recording of wishes and a professional barrier — potential donors are not being asked. Rather than an act of charity or goodwill it has to be a professional obligation of the medical community. The donors are saying: "We want our organs used and we expect you to use them."

We now have better organ preservation, a better procurement system, better monitoring and, most important of all, better and less costly immunosuppression through Cyclosporine. It is quite evident that we are on the brink of an exciting period of organ transplantation, which offers a valuable form of treatment to patients with otherwise hopeless disease.

Cost effectiveness of such esoteric surgery has been the subject of great debate over the years. However, Dr. Stiller has cited the maintenance cost of dialysis for a person with kidney failure to be about \$800,000 for each patient (mean life expectancy of 15 years for such patients). "On the other hand, by doubling the number of successful kidney transplants the savings in Canada would amount to \$20 million a year. If the human considerations were not enough to persuade people, maybe their financial ones will attract attention."

In a recent issue of the journal *Heart Transplantation*, Dr. Francis Moore of Harvard writes: "Transplantation of single organs such as heart or liver will always be infrequent as compared with transplantation of paired organs such as kidneys, but for patients who need these precious organs there is no substitute." ■



# WETLANDS AREN'T WASTELANDS

BY TOBA KORENBLUM



TO THE UNINITIATED, KESWICK MARSH IS BUT AN impenetrable, mosquito-infested wasteland — a profitless blemish on an expanse of organically-rich farmland. But to the environmentalist, this site less than a half-hour from Toronto is a teeming, diverse aquatic habitat. Alive with spawning bass, bitterns, muskrat and white-tail deer, it's an unspoiled botanical wonderland harbouring such rare species as the Prairie white-fringed orchid.

Wetlands — swamps, marshes, bogs and fens — have been misunderstood and maligned historically: of the 5.7 million acres once covering southern Ontario some 650,000 remain. Ecological scapegoats, they have become a barometer of society's indifference to its environmental heritage. Most are extinct, many have been reduced to polluted slums, degraded by human predators. Today, they are still under siege by often conflicting social, political and economic interest groups: ecologists, farmers, industrialists, developers. Keswick, where local groups are pitted in a controversial debate over a highway which may intersect the near-pristine, provincially significant marsh, is but one symbol of that ecological battle.

But first, to understand what's at stake here it's important to examine the wetland's ecological significance to researchers like Henry Regier, professor in the Department of Zoology and the Institute for Environmental Studies. "A wetland," points out Regier, "is one of the most highly productive ecosystems," a complex interlocking network of physical, chemical and biological processes.





An "aquatic nursery", in Regier's description, the wetland is the reproductive and feeding bed of insects, spawning ground of fish and an essential nesting habitat for waterfowl. More than one-half of Ontario's bird species depend on wetlands and they are home to 12 out of the province's 14 endangered plants and animals.

A member of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, Regier has a strong interest in the ecology of aquatic ecosystems and there is no better laboratory than the wetland.

Wetlands, in balance, are veritable natural assembly lines: producers, consumers, decomposers, each relying on the other for a smoothly functioning ecosystem, where energy is recycled. Bacteria and fungi break down decomposing plant and animal tissues for bottom-dwelling organisms. Billions of microscopic phytoplankton like algae, and macrophytes which are larger plants, flourish in shallow waters, serving as a food source for countless forms of terrestrial and aquatic organisms such as insect larvae (those pesky mosquitoes). These, in turn, are consumed by fish and birds which move in daily or seasonally for food and shelter: muskie and large-mouth bass spawn and feed here; mallards and teals seek escape cover in thick, emergent vegetation during moulting. The interspersed land and water and the diverse community of vegetation account for an abundant variety of wildlife including predators from the kingfisher, mink and otter to the bobcat, and deer and moose.

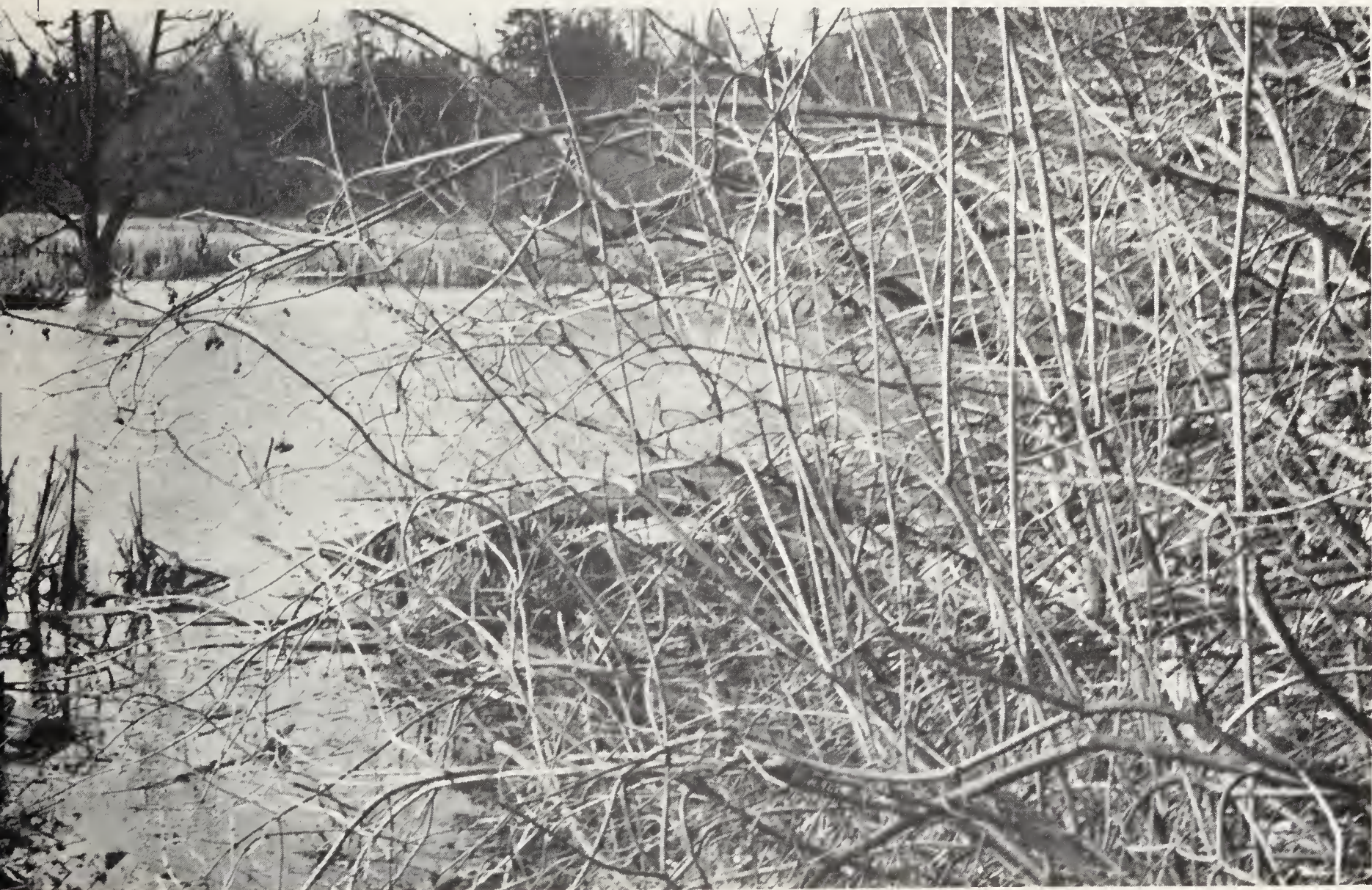
For scientists like Regier concerned with water quality, the wetland is a fascinating natural filtration system.

In the hydrologic relationship — the land-stream-bay-lake continuum — the wetland, nature's kidney, serves as a self-regulatory mechanism. Profuse, broad-leaf vegetation and dense root mats reduce water flow at river mouths. And it is this sluggish movement which allows nutrients to be trapped here and toxins like nitrogen and phosphates to be filtered out — up to a point — and absorbed by marsh vegetation. Water quality can be enhanced, to a certain degree, by this ability of wetlands to remove heavy metals and organic chemicals like the runoff from agricultural fertilizers and pesticides and sewage.

An aquatic sponge, a wetland also serves as a flood control by storing rainfall and snowmelt during peak periods and releasing it slowly into streams and lakes during drier seasons. Marsh and swamp vegetation, such as cat-tails or cardinal flowers, have large roots which bind the soil, reducing erosion and staving runoff from thaws or storms.

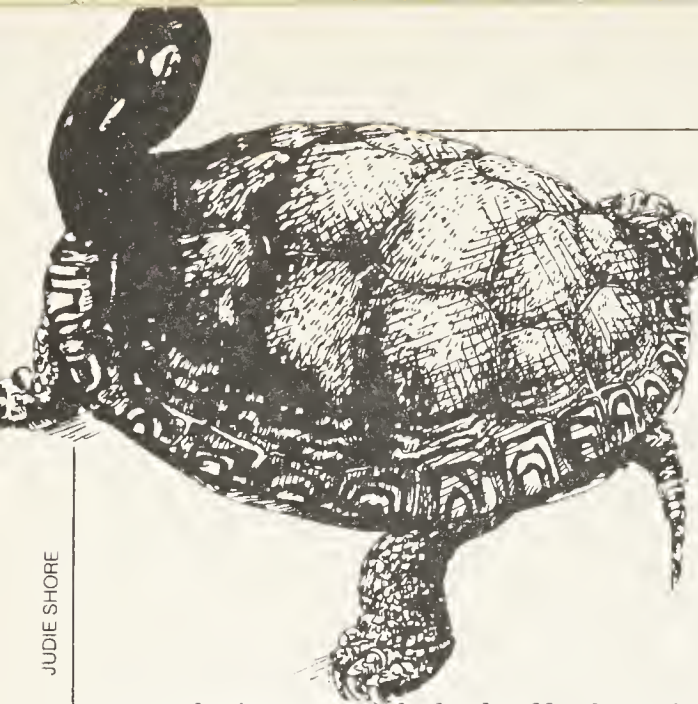
It becomes clear, notes Regier, that disrupting this finely tuned ecological mechanism has a serious ripple effect throughout the whole hydrologic system. Dredging and channelling for harbour and marina construction and infilling for residential development effectively swallow up some wetlands, he says. Others are "incapacitated" by sediment-loading — eroded soil from riverside excavation is washed down from mismanaged

*Henry Regier and Tasha Stephenson at Rouge Marsh with Robert Steedman, graduate student working on rivers in marshes*



PHOTOGRAPHY BY IAN CRYSLER





JUDIE SHORE

upstream building sites. Toxic contamination can over-stimulate the growth of phytoplankton, leading to anoxia (a lack of oxygen). As firm-rooted aquatic plants are replaced by dense suspensions of decaying algae, fish and insect

populations are choked off, throwing into disarray a highly calibrated wetland food web.

The diversity of submergent and floating aquatic vegetation springs from differences in alkalinity and acidity, depth and flow of water in the varying forms of wetlands like swamps or peat bogs. Therefore, as Regier explains, any disruption of that chemical or hydrological state — be it road construction or even hiking and boating — can radically influence the habitat. The species composition of the local floral and faunal populations is disturbed: some flourish, some decline, others are eliminated. As vegetation dies off, herbivores and omnivores lose their food sources, and consequently so do the carnivores who prey on them.

"The collapse of an important self-regulating system extends beyond the wetland," points out Regier. "Feeding and reproduction all come together here and when you kill off a nursery ground the larger, more dominant, more desirable species of fish move out." Major stresses, or effects of human use, he adds, may act synergistically to exacerbate each other's adverse effects. When the total biomass of living material shrinks, the economic value of remaining fish decline. So nearshore wetlands' degradation, Regier warns, can have a definite impact — though difficult to quantify — on the quality of off-shore water in the Great Lakes and its \$1 billion commercial and sport fishery.

One of the most damaging and controversial human intrusions, historically, has been agricultural drainage — accounting for 85 per cent of wetland loss in southern Ontario. For the economically constrained farmer, it is easy to understand why a wetland is an albatross. Draining may lead to the big pay-off like the Holland Marsh, Canada's richest market garden, a wetland "reclaimed" in the 1930s and a testament to man's taming of nature. Here cat-tails and knee-deep sluggish water gave way to farmer's gold: rich, black, fertile, high-yield soil.

But, others argue, remaining wetlands may provide only marginally productive farmland, and drainage could lower water tables and dry up wells. Yet these are often not compelling arguments for the farmer whose crop may suffer damage from waterfowl visiting his marsh; in some cases, an entire field can be stripped in a matter of days.

This is where often antagonistic commercial interests enter the picture. For despite poor economic return for the farmer, wetlands, as ecologists like Regier are quick to spread the word, have a strong recreational and

resource potential. "Wetlands have a high commercial value to the naturally oriented tourist trade," explains Regier. "There's a general sense that a few naturalists got hooked on wetlands for one reason or another and that's all there is to it. But from the point of view of hunters and fishermen, the commerce that goes with it and the service industries like tourism, wetlands — both inland and offshore — are very important because they produce the most preferred species."

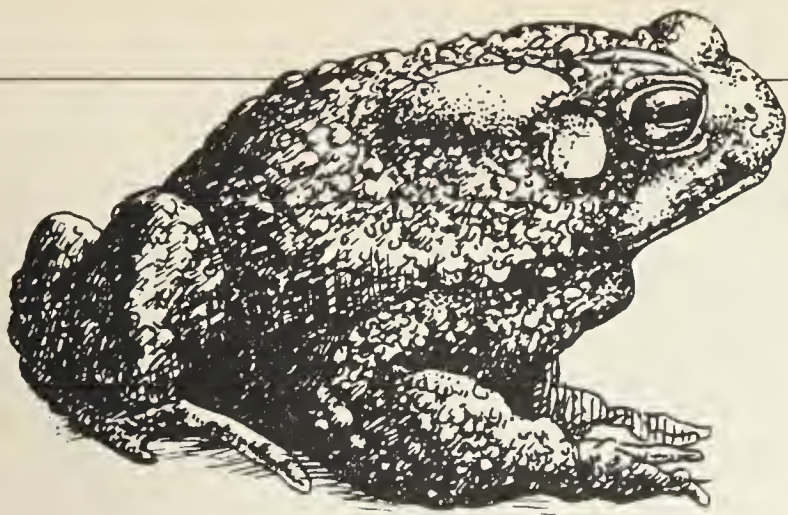
Attractive largely because of their wildlife populations, wetlands, many located in provincial parks, are visited by millions of outdoor enthusiasts who contribute substantially to local economies. Annual local spending in the Point Pelee marsh exceeds \$1 million. Fur, wood, peat, wild rice and fish, estimates Ontario's Ministry of Natural Resources, yield revenues of \$300 million annually.

But the economic rationale for retaining wetlands is strained to the breaking point when rare urban marshlands come under discussion. Of the original 22,000 acres of Ontario lakefront marsh from Niagara to Presqu'île, in the Belleville vicinity, some 9,400 remain, primarily in provincially protected areas, particularly in the eastern basin. Tasha Stephenson, a graduate student working on her master's thesis under Regier's supervision, is examining the five isolated, remaining pockets of wetland along the Metro Toronto shoreline. She's one of the few involved directly in wetlands — still a relatively new research ground for ecologists — while others in environmental studies are interested in them tangentially in their investigations of streams, rivers and lakes.

"In urban areas where remaining wetlands are the most important and fewest," she says, "that property could have quite a high value for residential development. So it becomes an economic situation: Do we fill this in and make lots of money building a subdivision on it, or do we let it go as it is and leave it for the social good, for the public to use as a wilderness resource? It's hard to put a dollar value on that, of course. When people consider [the wetland] in a cost-benefit analysis, it's difficult to come out on the positive side for nature appreciation." Stephenson has been collecting fish samples from Toronto marshes, which still harbour a surprising variety of life amidst garbage-strewn shoreline waters. The largest of these, the Rouge Marsh, she calls a "bit of wilderness in the city". At last count it supports 65 bird species — including heron, cooper's hawk, saw-whet owl and blue-winged teal — and 200 plant species — speckled alder, hemlock and the provincially rare riverbank rye and shy bulrush. Abutting parking facilities for local anglers, a railway line and Highway 401, this marsh's natural integrity is always under threat. And though, as Stephenson notes, these wetlands are under the jurisdiction of the Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority,







little prevents them from being rezoned for commercial or residential uses.

So scientists become, inevitably, bound up with the politics of wetlands — an area as murky and sluggish as the swamps themselves. Lobbying governmental and agricultural groups is a former student of Henry Regier's, Nancy Patterson, wetlands specialist for the Federation of Ontario Naturalists (FON). "Wetlands are not that hot an issue politically," explains Patterson, who graduated in 1984 with a master's degree from the Institute for Environmental Studies. "They don't have the 'death and destruction' that toxic issues have."

While the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources has drawn up guidelines toward classifying and prioritizing wetlands, Patterson and the FON argue that the present lack of a provincial policy prevents effective co-operation and encourages a one-to-two per cent annual loss by default. Relying on a farmer's or municipality's altruism in preserving a wetland whose benefits are often intangible becomes politically naive, argue the naturalists. Government encourages wetlands destruction and fails to reward protection, notes Patterson, by providing financial backing for drainage projects and taxing an acre of wetland at the same rate as an acre of cropland.

"The competition in land use is part of the reason why we don't have any action on the policy level," she adds. And nowhere is that better illustrated than Keswick Marsh. A political quagmire results when several levels of government or different departmental jurisdictions converge. As early as 1952, the province acquired some 120 acres of the marshland and in 1968-69 the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) purchased an additional 1,300 acres, establishing a wildlife management area at Keswick. This move recognized the marsh's rare condition and size, unusual diversity of vegetation and its importance as a spawning ground and habitat for rare species.

By the late 1970s, the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communication (MTC) — partly through pressure exerted by local market gardeners — proposed to extend Highway 89 that now runs east from the Mount Forest area and dead-ends at Highway 11 on the west side of Lake Simcoe. The MTC's preferred route lay through the marsh, to hook up arteries adjacent to the lake, cutting 11 miles in travel distance from the west to the east.

The University's Botany Conservation Group — formed in 1979 by professors and students interested in the preservation of unique natural sites — is opposing the highway development. Unique to Keswick, the group points out, is its fen community — a type of wetland rich in flora harbouring regionally rare botanical species like

mountain fly honeysuckle. The botany group's members include Professors Tom Hutchinson, Terry Carleton and Verna Higgins and graduate students Kevin Kavanagh, Sheila Kuja and Steve Varga, a botany consultant completing his master's thesis.

"One the one hand," says Varga, "the government has paid to preserve a wetland, while on the other, another branch wants to put a highway through. It's pretty schizophrenic." In allowing the MTC to undercut policies, he says "the MNR, steward of our natural heritage sites, which should be sacrosanct, is sitting on the fence over an area it itself considers of natural and scientific interest."

Yet, despite political imbroglios like these, some headway is being made as scientists work with governments in the study, preservation, management and rehabilitation of wetlands. Henry Regier and colleagues completed a prospectus last year for the management of Lake Erie's Long Point marshes and their environs, whose sport fishery is valued in excess of \$4 million. At the headwaters of the Humber River in Oak Ridges, just north of Toronto, a pike spawning marsh is being recreated by developing a shallow sloping area of land and planting cat-tails and other marsh vegetation. On Toronto's lower Black Creek, retention ponds are being formed to trap water and sediment conducive to marsh formation. In addition, the usefulness of marshes as filters in the treatment of municipal sewage is being explored in Listowel and Bradford. Meanwhile, in an effort to prevent excessive sediment and nutrients from impairing wetlands, naturalists like Nancy Patterson call for the replanting of stream and lake banks for erosion control.

But in the end the best protective measures are often political. "Ultimately," says Tasha Stephenson, "you can't really talk about rehabilitating part of an ecosystem. You have to look at the whole watershed when considering the subject of water quality, which means more stringent controls on sewage treatment plants, landfill sites and runoff of fertilizers into river tributaries. There has to be political and economic will to do something about it."

At home on nearshore wetlands, Stephenson knows only too well the ecological consequences of human abuses. Ashbridge's Bay, once a thriving marsh in Toronto, is a painful reminder. In the early days of York this marsh was the site of a great natural spectacle — the fall spawning runs of lake herring and lake whitefish along its sandy beach and marshes. Logging, settlement construction, intensive fishing and the detritus of a nascent city served to damage the wetland seriously by the 1850s. Less than a century later — the victim of landfill for the harbour — 1,400 acres of marshland had disappeared entirely. ■





# FRANK H. UNDERHILL: INTELLECTUAL PROVOCATEUR

EXCERPTED BY MARGARET MACAULAY

"THEY MUST BE PRETTY SORE  
ON ME, AFTER BEING MADE  
TO LOOK SO BAD IN PUBLIC"

*Frank Underhill graduated in 1911 from the U.C. combined honours program of classics and English and history with the classical option, then went to Balliol College, Oxford. He began teaching in the history department at the University of Saskatchewan in the summer of 1914, enlisted in the army in 1915, served in Flanders, and returned to Saskatchewan after the war. He joined the history department at U of T in 1927.*

*George Wrong, Underhill's history professor at U.C. with whom he had kept in touch, believed that scholars should express opinions on current affairs. Underhill, too, subscribed to this belief and his controversial political views, freely expressed in public, frequently led to complaints about him to university authorities. Finally, in 1937, he promised President H.J. Cody that he would avoid undesirable publicity.*

*The following passages, excerpted and condensed from Frank H. Underhill: Intellectual Provocateur by R. Douglas Francis, University of Calgary, appear with the kind permission of the publisher. © University of Toronto Press 1986.*

**T**HESE MEN ARE RATS WHO ARE TRYING TO SCUTTLE our ship of state." That was how Colonel Fred Fraser Hunter, member of the Ontario legislature, described Frank Underhill and George Grube during debate on a motion to dismiss the two professors from the University for "hurling insults at the British Empire."

*Hunter's speech climaxed a debate in April 1939, that had begun with the denunciation of Grube, a classicist at Trinity College, by the minister of education. George Drew, leader of the opposition, supported the minister and brought Underhill into it by quoting the last paragraph of a speech written in 1935 but recently published. The debate ended with Premier Mitchell Hepburn's assurance that if the University did not discipline the two professors, the government would step in.*

Cody met with Chester Martin, head of the history department, to elicit his opinion of the crisis. Martin

recalled wearily that this was the fourth occasion during his headship that he had had to discuss Underhill's conduct with the president. On all occasions there was never a question of Underhill's loyalty to the department or to the university in what he taught. It was always over his manner of discussing public questions outside the curriculum of the university. Each time he was led to understand that Underhill would avoid future speeches, only to find him reneging. But this latest statement, Martin pointed out, could not be construed as recent.

*Faculty members, who resented such political pressure and were alarmed at the possible repercussions for academic freedom, proposed a small committee of academics to deal with the case and get it, along with similar cases in the future, out of the political arena. Students sent the president a petition with 1,104 signatures, which defended the right of professors to free speech. It was the first time faculty and students had rallied together to protect the University's autonomy.*

Alan Plaunt, a friend of both Underhill and Drew, wrote the latter to express alarm at his inappropriate outburst. Such attacks, hurled "at defenceless citizens under cover of political privilege" were more of a threat to democracy than the statements of a few innocent and concerned professors, Plaunt argued. The serious issue at stake was the denial to professors of the traditional British right to speak and write on public questions according to conscience. Even more dangerous was a new principle implied in the speeches by the politicians that "no educational institution receiving funds from the government should harbour opinions dissimilar from those of the majority of the legislature" — an outright fascist doctrine which threatened a university's autonomy. What peculiar concept of democracy did Drew have?

Drew replied that democracy was the right of publicly elected individuals to fire a public employee who was undermining the values upon which that institution survived, in the same way that a congregation could dismiss a minister who ridiculed the religion upon which the





ILLUSTRATION BY PAUL ZWOLAK



## THIS SUBVERSIVE SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED UNDER "THE TREACHERY ACT"

church was founded. It was a popular belief in the 1920s and 1930s: that the men who paid the piper had the right to call the tune.

*The president, armed with Underhill's written apology and letters of support from faculty and students, appeared at a special meeting of the Board of Governors. Since the U of T was acting in the matter, the resolution in the legislature was withdrawn. At the end of June, the board was persuaded to take no further action.*

*War broke out in September. Its impact on Canada, Underhill's main concern in his writings, was a topic at the Couchiching Conference in August 1940. Two days after the conference began, Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt signed the Ogdensburg Agreement establishing a permanent joint board to plan a common defence of North America. On the last day of the conference, Underhill took part in a panel discussion on a united American front. No official record of his 20-minute speech was kept. He later reconstructed his remarks from his rough notes for the president. The gist of his argument was that Ogdensburg inaugurated a new era in Canadian relations with Britain and the U.S.*

"We in Canada are now committed to two loyalties, the old one to the British connection and the new one to North America. And so we can no longer put all our eggs in the British basket. Let it be noted that this new step in our policy does not necessitate a breach with our old connection." To those present, Underhill's speech had caused no concern. They were surprised, therefore, at the agitation it aroused in public.

The controversy erupted from the press reports which did not necessarily misquote but clearly did distort by highlighting certain phrases, such as "all our eggs in the British basket" or "the relative importance of Britain is going to sink no matter what happens." Particularly exaggerated were the reports in the *Orillia Packet and Times* and the *Toronto Telegram*, which implied that Underhill's speech was treason by advocating the abandonment of the British cause in the hour of her greatest danger. As one perceptive individual noted: "If anyone other than Underhill had made the speech, there would have been none of the violent criticism which has been indulged in in a couple of quarters."

Cody's home telephone began ringing Saturday night and continued all day Sunday.

Some disgruntled individuals expressed their disgust through political channels. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen wrote Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice in the Liberal government, to insist that the federal government intern Underhill for slanderous remarks that could only discourage recruiting. J.J. Addy, secretary of the British Empire Association, forwarded a copy of a resolution passed by the association to the attorney-general of Ontario, Gordon Conant, protesting against "the state-subsidized University of Toronto retaining on its staff

any person uttering such a disloyal twiddle-twaddle," and insisted that this "subversive" professor be investigated under "the Treachery Act."

The Board of Governors met to discuss the recent crisis on Thursday, Sept. 12. Cody reviewed the previous dispute with Underhill, presented Underhill's draft of the speech and read some of the correspondence he had received. The chancellor, Mulock, moved that the president recommend that Underhill's connection with the university be severed, after full consideration of his conduct and utterances for the last 13 years. The secretary of the board recorded unanimous agreement. In the end the members agreed to make a final decision at an adjourned meeting on Monday. In the interim, the president was to prepare a report, and the chairman was to consult with the university lawyer as to the possibility and procedure to follow to dismiss Underhill.

It was a busy weekend for Underhill and his supporters.

Monday's board meeting was crucial but anticlimactic. The president reported: "After careful inquiry I find that there is no stenographic report of his speech and of the subsequent discussions, nor is there other satisfactory evidence to support the published account of what he said. I therefore recommend that no action be taken in respect thereof." The members of the board agreed. The chairman made a public statement immediately afterwards that as far as the board was concerned "the incident was closed."

*Pressure to dismiss Underhill continued. And the Telegram renewed the controversy of April 1939.*

At the next regular meeting of the board, not surprisingly Underhill's case continued to be discussed. During the heated debate Balmer Neilly, former president of the Alumni Association, presented a motion that the board not re-engage Underhill. Chief Justice Hugh Rose claimed the resolution out of order, since only the president could recommend dismissal. Neilly would not be deterred. He reintroduced his motion on Oct. 10, and backed it up with an impassioned speech but did not convince a majority of the board. The meeting ended with another demand for a presidential report.

Cody was caught in a dilemma. Only he could recommend a professor's dismissal and he wanted to leave the issue until the end of the academic year, in hopes that the problem would solve itself. Neilly and other board members were insisting on action before Christmas, for fear of another undesirable situation erupting. Cody had to agree.

*Cody reported to a special board meeting on Dec. 19. In his closing remarks he stated:*

"There is always the fear that he will again make some statement in such a form that public indignation will be aroused and further injury done to the good name and the usefulness of the university." Thus Cody moved that "without reference to specific details of the writings or utterances of Professor Frank H. Underhill and viewing his record as a whole, I believe it would be better for the University that Professor Underhill's services should be dispensed with and I so recommend."

The die was cast. All that remained was to decide procedure. Some members tried in vain to delay further.



## IT TOOK 12 MONTHS TO TAKE NO ACTION

Other members felt it advisable to postpone action until after the board had notified the provincial government of its decision "in order to ascertain its opinion."

*A board deputation was told by the minister of education that the government agreed with the decision and would take action if the board failed to act immediately. With this political support behind it, the board chose a committee of three to execute its decision. They met on Jan. 2 with Underhill, who kept an account of the meeting.*

Chancellor Mulock opened proceedings with a statement that " 'public opinion as expressed in the newspapers and elsewhere' made it necessary that I should leave the University, and that the Board considered that my continued presence on the staff was doing harm to the University." At no time during the interview, Underhill recalled, was a new cause mentioned or a fresh action of his given as a reason "why they should decide to get rid of me *now* rather than last September." He was promised the money from his pension fund plus a year's salary if he agreed to leave.

*He was to let them know his decision before the Jan. 9 board meeting. He consulted his lawyer, Leopold Macaulay, high-ranking Ontario Conservative and arch-rival of Hepburn's. Macaulay advised that although U of T had a legal right to force Underhill to resign the circumstances would make it almost impossible for him to find another post — a grave injustice. This encouraged him to fight. He phoned senior colleagues. They formed a committee to support him and a group, led by Samuel Beatty, dean of arts, saw the president to let him know their views.*

Cody replied that the issue was neither Underhill's teaching nor freedom of speech but rather the welfare of the university. The board had decided in September that Underhill was a detriment to that welfare, and therefore had to be dismissed. If universities failed to have a policy to get rid of unsatisfactory members of faculty, the task would be assumed by the government, a far worse situation. Canon Cody was "considerably shaken" by the hard line of the professorial delegation; he had obviously underestimated faculty support for Underhill.

Underhill wrote to Hugh L. Keenleyside, member of the Department of External Affairs and secretary of the Permanent Joint Board of Defence, to explain the case and to appeal for help. "The pressure really comes from Hepburn. His using of his power over the annual University grant is an abuse of power and completely undermines the intention of the University Act of 1906, which was to divorce the University from political influences."

*Underhill told the committee on Jan. 8 that he declined to resign. He was told that his departure was not in question but whether or not he accepted the board's offer. He wrote the chairman of the board explaining his refusal.*

The only official explanation given, he reminded the chairman, was "public opinion . . . not a very specific reason for so serious an action," especially since there had been no further public opinion since last September, when the board had decided not to take any action. So he demanded "an exact formulation of the charge or charges" against him with the right to respond to them.

*The Jan. 9 board meeting was held behind closed doors. The only record, the agenda book, notes requests from members of the provincial cabinet to defer the case, which Underhill attributed to political pressure from Ottawa. A majority were still in favour but hesitant about acting at this critical and controversial time.*

Premier Hepburn was forced to come out from behind the scene when Carlton McNaught published a statement in the *Toronto Star* on Jan. 10 declaring that the real reason for the board's trying to get rid of Underhill was "pressure from a political source." Hepburn assumed the reference was to himself, and phoned McNaught to dispel the accusation. "There was no suggestion made of cutting the grant to the university, or anything like that, made by me," Hepburn assured McNaught. "If there was any political pressure in the matter it was from the other side . . . The fact is that when I heard of some such move being taken, I went to the university authorities and urged them not to persist in the move. Indeed, I would regard it as unwise at the present time and in view of Canadian-American relations, if action were to be taken against him for his views in that connection." Clifford Sifton of the *Winnipeg Free Press* attributed Hepburn's fervent denial as the best evidence of his guilt.

The next morning, *The Globe and Mail* reported that the government would treat the university estimates equitably, regardless of what the governors decided about Underhill.

Underhill dearly wanted a year's leave of absence, but he doubted his chances, since members of the board "must be pretty sore on me just now after being made to look so bad in public."

Little did he know how sore they continued to be. In January it was decided to defer action until June, but definitely not to close the case. On June 26 bitter governors moved that Underhill's "services be dispensed with." Cody said that he had consulted with government officials and senior members of staff and wished now to withdraw his earlier recommendation of dismissal in favour of one recommending that "no action be now taken to dismiss" Underhill. The chancellor reminded the board members that no action could be taken without the president's consent. A vote was taken anyway, with a majority of those present still voting in favour of Underhill's dismissal.

There the matter rested during the summer. At the first board meeting in September the case was deferred. At the Sept. 25 session it was argued that the case should have been dealt with in June. Neilly wanted to know why the wishes of the board had not been carried out. The chancellor recommended letting matters rest; the majority of the members consented. So ended, finally, the Underhill case.



# A STUDENT CENTRE for the University of Toronto: WHAT DO YOU THINK?

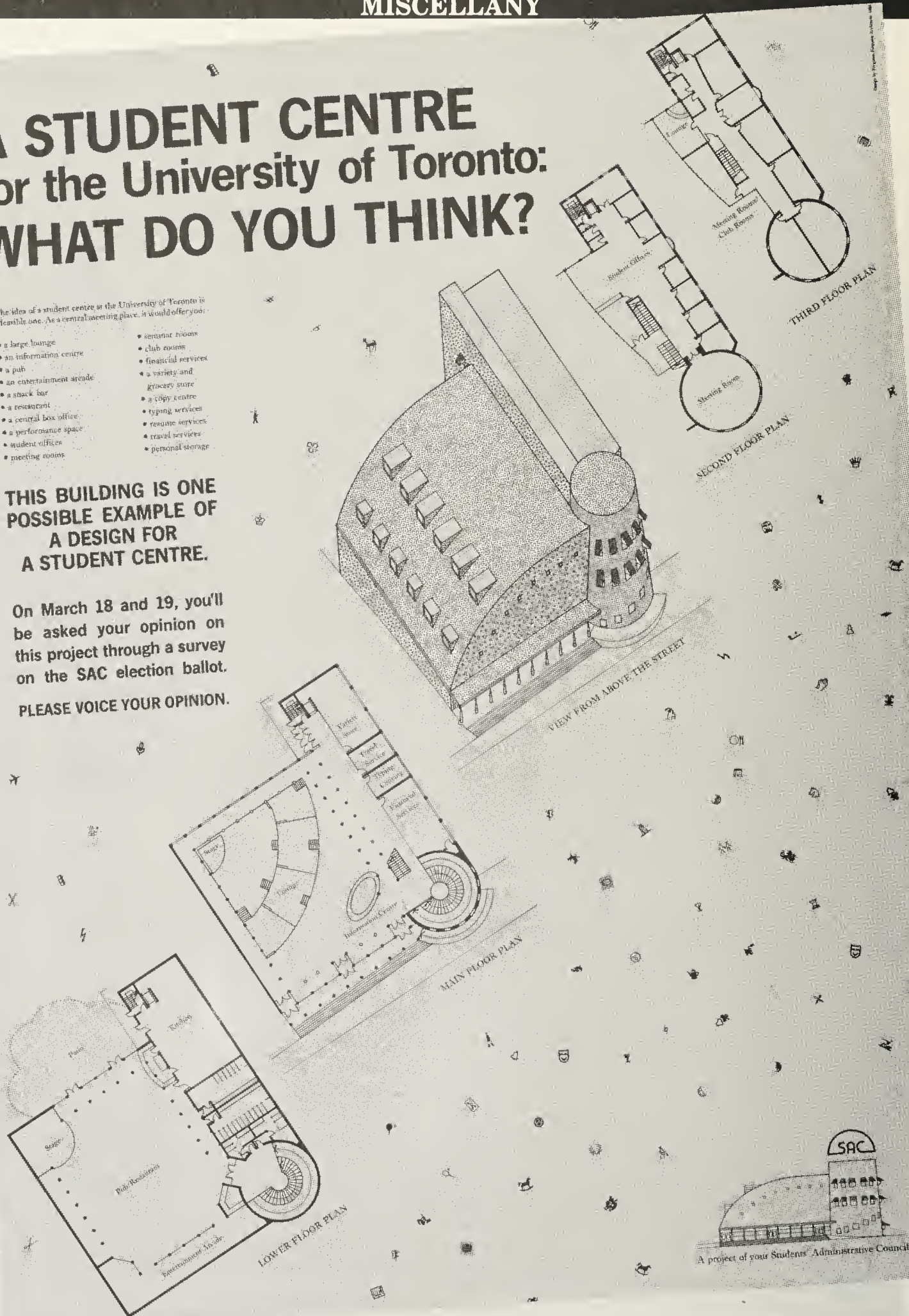
The idea of a student centre at the University of Toronto is a feasible one. As a central meeting place, it would offer you:

- a large lounge
- an information centre
- a pub
- an entertainment arcade
- a snack bar
- a restaurant
- a central box office
- a performance space
- student offices
- meeting rooms
- seminar rooms
- club rooms
- financial services
- a variety and grocery store
- a copy centre
- typing services
- repair services
- travel services
- personal storage

**THIS BUILDING IS ONE  
POSSIBLE EXAMPLE OF  
A DESIGN FOR  
A STUDENT CENTRE.**

On March 18 and 19, you'll  
be asked your opinion on  
this project through a survey  
on the SAC election ballot.

**PLEASE VOICE YOUR OPINION.**



All involved contend it was not their intention to make the architectural drawing of a hypothetical Student Centre look like a Giant Cash Register. Nor will student council president Iggy Pitt admit the design manifests SAC's unconscious longing for a lot more cold hard cash. John Ferguson (B.Arch. 7T7), the Toronto architect who created the poster, says the

drawing was just meant to look "large, soft and curvy enough" to interest students in the idea of a new centre during a SAC-sponsored referendum on the subject. As for the intended patrons of the curvy cash register: perhaps persuaded by bad dreams of rising beer prices (or just too busy studying to take much notice), they voted the project down. **George Cook**



# FREE SPEECH EDITORIAL MISLEADING & INDULGENT

**Y**OUR EDITORIAL FREEDOM OF Speech in the March/April issue refers in such flattering and gracious terms to myself and my colleagues who had questioned the good sense of the invitation by the Hart House Warden to the South African Ambassador that it seems churlish in turn to question the editorial. However you also pronounced us, in your judgement, wrong. That covers, to the point of concealment, any measure of flattery! As the issue is of some importance I am driven to suggest that on this issue you are, not wrong perhaps, but misleading and indulgent.

You do not sufficiently distinguish two positions that really should be kept separate. One position is that taken by my four colleagues who sought an injunction to bar the ambassador's appearance on the campus. The second position, which is that of the 16 of us and which you declare is wrong, affirms that the right of any university society to hear whom it wishes must be defended. However it also argues that this particular invitation was ill-conceived and a serious misjudgement.

Your editorial equates these two positions and then attacks the second position with arguments which are relevant only to the first position.

This is too bad. In addition to the free speech issue of whether the Hart House Debates Committee should be allowed to invite the ambassador (which emphatically it should) there is the further important issue of whether the invitation made good sense, which equally emphatically it didn't. This second issue, which the 16 of us addressed you ignored. Instead you criticized us in elegant prose along lines relevant only to the position which we had explicitly rejected. Hence my verdict, "misleading and indulgent."

Perhaps therefore you will permit me to reproduce briefly the argument which you did not address. The Hart House

debate was to be on an important University ethical issue — should the University divest itself of its holdings in companies operating in South Africa. This was to be the one occasion on which this would be discussed at a Hart House debate.

The case is surely strong that it was a misjudgement to invite the professional representative and apologist for the oppressing South African regime as Honorary Visitor to that debate thus making him the one senior experienced outsider who would contribute to the debate. I do not myself think that there were any legitimate advantages to that invitation, let alone sufficient advantage to offset the pain it was bound to cause to many members of the University community to see a major University society honour the representative of a racist regime in this way. As I have already said, I see the invitation as analogous to an invitation, had it been extended in 1938, to the German ambassador to be the honorary visitor at a debate on the University's response to Nazism. In each case the invitation would be within the society's right but equally in each case it would demonstrate an extraordinary lack of seriousness and sensitivity.

In your editorial you eloquently and persuasively urge our black students and colleagues to find ways to express their feelings other than by seeking to bar the ambassador. You might also have spoken with equivalent sharpness about the lack of judgement which first occasioned their pain.

*Cranford Pratt  
Professor of Political Science  
University College*

Congratulations on your editorial in *The Graduate*, eloquently defending freedom of speech at our university. I am particularly pleased that this piece will, through our graduates, reach many in the general public. Taxpayers and potential donors must be wondering why they should support an institution that appears not to support, unequivocally, the principle of free speech — particularly in

the context of a debate during which opposing views are available.

*P.C. Hughes  
Institute for Aerospace Studies*

I was amused by your "Outrageously Inappropriate" article (Jan./Feb.) and pleased with the explanation of unintentional puns which confirmed what I, a mere English professor, had also deduced. But Peter Reich and Judith Bond are not the first to collect such puns. I don't know who is, but James Joyce filled *Ulysses* with puns of this sort.

I only wish Professor Reich would push his theory further and explain the unintentional puns that surround our daily lives: lawyers named Harrang & Raper, architects named Stone & Steel, doctors named Quam & Fluke, professors named Dull and Wisdom, not to mention the Twilight Acres Nursing Home located on a dead end street or the man in the garden store with his name emblazoned on his shirt: Herb. Do people choose their occupations and circumstances because of their names?

Even harder to explain are the names that constantly turn up in the daily news: a man charged with possession of eagle feathers named Gary L. Hawk, a woman caught in an earthquake named Dorothy Shook, a sleeping couple awakened by a bullet crashing through their bedroom named Splinter. How on earth do psychology and linguistics explain those puns?

*George Wickes  
University of Oregon  
Eugene, Oregon*

*How about the Wing On Funeral Chapel?  
Editor*

Your series on student escapades in the earlier years has prompted me to add this memory of one of the School-Meds battles in the early 1920s.

Letters may be edited to fit available space and should be addressed: Graduate Letters, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.



Having been granted my freshman year, for enlisting in the OSTC in March 1918, I was one of the sophomore class in 1919-20. In forestry, we took engineering drawing and surveying as part of an SPS group, since our 12 man enrolment did not justify a separate section.

One late autumn day someone yelled "The Meds are out!" In moments the top floor draughting room was emptied of all but a couple of SPS students who stayed looking out the windows towards the melee.

When it appeared that the larger Meds faction was winning, one of the students unhooked the fire hose, and turned the stream on the crowd below. Then a custodian turned off the main valve in the basement. The student in the draughting lab pulled the nozzle inside, but did not turn off the valve. Two minutes later the custodian turned on the main valve, and the hose in the lab went wild. Almost all the surveying drawings and some of the equipment was wrecked before the problem was discovered, and the main shut off again.

A general fine of \$1 each was assessed on the sophomore class, to help pay for

the damage. The work of redoing the drawings was the worst part.

*J.L. Van Camp  
Nicholasville, Kentucky*

As one who went straight from high school to university in the last year of World War II, I read with unusual interest Mary Halloran's article on the university's response to the influx of veterans (Jan./Feb.).

It happened that, when this issue of *The Graduate* reached me, my work in the Archives department of the University of Manitoba Libraries had me engaged upon the sorting of the professional papers of former U of M economics professor H. Clare Pentland (Ph.D. 6T1). Pentland had been awarded a Toronto graduate fellowship in 1942 but had gone off to war and went to Toronto only in 1946. Few personal documents came to the Archives after his death in 1978, and many of those few had survived through being re-cycled for thesis drafts. One such was a letter from Professor V.W. Bladen, a copy of

which I send as, I think, a good illustration of the way Toronto faculty worked both ends to serve the incoming veteran population. Another document that survived in the same way was a carbon of a letter from Pentland to the D.V.A. forfeiting his allowance when his Toronto fellowship was restored and simultaneously pleading for a due but overdue month's payment.

My own recollections of the invasion include the doubling of the Trinity classics class of 4T8, from two to four! And, more spectacularly, the solemn deliberations which preceded the decision of second year 4T8ers to forgo the risky pleasure of attempting to initiate a freshman class of veterans.

*Arthur E. Millward  
Winnipeg*

*Letter dated Feb. 13, 1946, from Professor Bladen, Department of Political Economy, to H.C. Pentland in Vancouver.*

Dear Mr. Pentland;

I am inclined to suggest that you come to Toronto as soon as you are free. It is true that there is no new term beginning before next September; but you could I think "warm up" by attending the tag end of some classes and seminars, and by working out a reading programme for the summer. Our term ends in May, but I am trying to make some arrangement for supervision of ex-service graduate students working in the library during the summer as will satisfy the requirements of D.V.A. for the continuance of the subsistence grant. I cannot guarantee that I shall be successful in this, but I shall do my best.

I am inclined to add that if you are as good as your 1942 references suggest that your presence in Toronto this March might increase your chances of appointment to a fellowship or to some sort of junior teaching position. We are in need of a considerable number of temporary lecturers to deal with the "bulge". You could combine work towards a Ph.D. with such an appointment; you could also arrange with D.V.A. either to postpone your entitlement or to get half your allowance for twice as long while holding a part-time teaching job.

Whether you come or not, I suggest that you apply formally for a fellowship, referring to your file of 1942 for references and merely adding details of your service record. You should also make formal application to Dr. Innis for a position as an instructor. He has recently looked over your 1942 file.

Yours sincerely,  
V.W. Bladen

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# ALUMNI ANNUAL GIVING SETS NEW RECORD



**I**N A YEAR THAT HAS BROUGHT TO THE UNIVERSITY such unpleasant financial prospects as a \$7 million shortfall in operating revenue, I am especially pleased to report to you that alumni giving has exceeded all previous records. More than 21,000 of you answered the University's appeal through the Varsity Fund and sent an average gift of \$109. With the gifts of medical and Trinity College alumni, who contribute outside the Varsity Fund, total constituency giving in 1985 exceeded \$2.8 million. This is a significant portion of all annual gifts by individuals, which totalled \$6.4 million. Your contributions are vital and have a significant effect on the quality of life at the University.

Many of you designated your gifts for particular projects, such as the Dentistry Completion Campaign, which will help equip the new wing on Edward Street with first-rate laboratories and facilities. Erindale College alumni chose to direct their Varsity Fund donations entirely toward scholarships. Such project-specific giving is changing the face of the University: each time I walk by University College and admire its intricate façade, I am reminded of the important alumni contribution to the recent restoration of these Romanesque Revival buildings, a unique part of the artistic heritage both of the University and of the City of Toronto.

Most of you who gave this year simply sent your cheque and asked us to spend it where it was most needed. Close to 70 per cent of your gifts were given in this way; they will be used by the colleges and faculties to finance much-needed scholarships and bursaries, microcomputers and other equipment, student liaison programs, visiting lecturers and a host of other projects.

I am particularly delighted this year by the outstanding performance of the President's Fund, inaugurated two years ago to provide support for projects that I deem to be of great importance to the University. Those of you who chose to contribute to it through the Varsity Fund gave \$135,000 — nearly triple the first year's donations. Your 1985 contributions will be used to fund special open scholarships to be offered to the country's outstanding high school students Canada-wide. A recent alumni survey shows that you share our commitment to excellence and to providing opportunity for deserving students: scholarships rank a strong first among your choices for investment in the University.

Some of you were able to give \$1,000 or more last year and joined the Presidents' Committee. Alumni members of this committee donate to constituencies or to special projects such as buying seats in the Robert Gill Theatre of the Koffler Student Services Centre.

Many faculty and staff, who contribute immeasurably to the University through their work, also gave donations which amounted to more than half a million dollars last year. Many of these donors are also alumni.

Last year, for the first time, graduating students pledged donations to the University, to be paid during the three-year period after graduation. Of all alumni, new graduates are probably those most acutely aware of the effects of chronic underfunding and of the need for private support. I applaud the initiative of the Students' Administrative Council and the Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students in giving impetus to this program.

This year's surge in private giving has been possible because of the dedication of staff and volunteers. More than 1,000 workers — alumni, students and staff — participated in phonathons in 1985 and helped boost Varsity Fund pledges to \$253,000 — an increase of 40 per cent over the previous year. In Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, New York and other cities, many of you liked the personal touch of the phone call and the enthusiasm of the volunteers.

Probably the message they gave you is the same I would have given had I been on the other end of the line: every penny of the money you donate to the University contributes to a partnership in creating first-rate research and quality of education at the University of Toronto. Your contribution counts. Thank you for joining so enthusiastically in the mission of achieving distinction at Canada's premier university.

*George E. Connell*

*President George E. Connell*



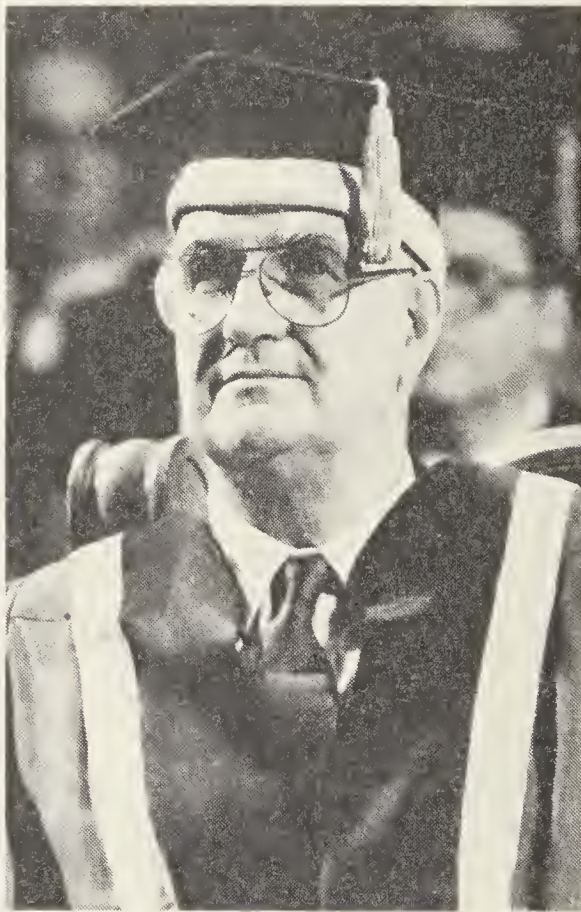
# JOHN AIRD, NEW CHANCELLOR 'LIKES TO GET INVOLVED'

**P**ARADOXICAL IT MAY BE, BUT FROM a retrospective point of view it's as if John Black Aird — Trinity College graduate, lawyer, corporate director, Wilfrid Laurier University chancellor, friend of the disabled, former chief fund raiser for the Liberal Party of Canada, senator and lieutenant-governor of Ontario — had spent his entire career preparing to assume the office of Chancellor of the University of Toronto. At the invitation of the Alumni's 59-member College of Electors, he dons the mantle in a ceremony this fall, the 28th person so to do. He succeeds George Ignatieff, who leaves the post at the end of June after completing two three-year terms.

Aird arrives at a time of both distress and promise for the University. Budget cuts continue, a campaign to raise tens of millions of dollars in private donations is imminent, pressure for a university-corporate alliance in the development of saleable technologies is mounting and a new broom (in the guise of the Ontario Liberal Party) has begun to sweep the corridors of power at Queen's Park. With his close connections to the University, experience of ceremonial functions and knowledge of both the corporate and political worlds, Aird is, to say the least, well qualified for the job.

A thumbnail biography tells why. Aird graduated from Upper Canada College in 1941. Like many of his peers, he was preoccupied with events abroad. "We were at war," he says, "and I had a number of friends being killed and wounded." Anxious to enlist, but not yet of age and forced to wait, he enrolled in Trinity College. A year later and a year older, he received his first commission — lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy. While in the RCN he married Jane Housser. They have four children, three daughters and a son.

Upon demobilization in 1945 Aird returned to Trinity, quickly completed his degree and enrolled in Osgoode Hall Law School; three years later, he emerged and set to work to make a career. In 1959, aged 36, he assumed his first corporate directorships and began behind-the-scenes fundraising activities. He served a 10-year stint in the Senate (1964-74). In the following decade and a half Aird's



stature and influence grew; he served as chairman of the Canadian section of the Canada-U.S. Joint Board on Defence (1971-79) and the Institute for Research on Public Policy (1974-80). In 1980 he succeeded Pauline McGibbon (herself chancellor of the University from 1971 to 1974) as lieutenant-governor of Ontario, a post he held until 1985.

It can be said with justice that Aird was never an unalloyed political partisan. His values — duty and loyalty, obligation and honour, merit rewarded and equality of opportunity — have no necessary connection to a particular party. Even in that most vilified of roles — known politely as party fund raiser — his approach (as he recalls in Peter C. Newman's 1975 book, *The Canadian Establishment*) was as even-handed as he could make it. "I went through six elections," he says, "and became known as the best collector the [Tories] ever had, because all my calls were on the basis of preserving the two-party system."

Aird's final days as lieutenant-governor are illustrative of his evolution from party man to non-partisan. Faced with an indecisive provincial election, he was called upon to ask one or another of the principal party leaders to form a government.

For what seemed an age, Grits and Tories drew their cards and placed their bets. The New Democrats were dealing. "It was a period of great focus for me," Aird recalls. "I felt it was important to completely isolate myself so all the leaders and the parties would have to play their own hands with absolutely no indication from me what course I might or might not decide to take."

When at last all the cards lay face-up on the table, the lieutenant-governor checked the points and declared David Peterson the winner. By calling on the Liberal leader to form a government, he ratified the legislature's decision and thus, in a manner beyond reproach, contributed both to political change and constitutional continuity in Ontario.

Throughout his career Aird has maintained a strong connection to U of T. He is an honorary fellow of Trinity College and a Wycliffe College trustee; he holds honorary degrees from both and from the University of Toronto. Although the chancellor's role is, on the face of it, simply ceremonial — granting degrees at convocation, attending alumni functions, hoisting a glass with the faculty from time to time — Aird is likely to keep an ear pricked for the call to a distinctive personal contribution in office. "I'm the kind of person who likes to get involved," he says. "If the role were restricted to the ceremonial, I would not have accepted." He may continue to promote the interests of the disabled or put his shoulder to the wheel for the sake of some other worthy cause. Wherever his frank and generous nature takes him, John Black Aird is sure to bring to the office of chancellor the dedication and breadth of spirit that have won him wide respect.

## STUDENTS HELP TREE PROJECT GROW

A LARGE AND GROWING GROUP OF Scarborough College students has discovered a way to make the entreaty to "Think Globally, Act Locally" more than a laudable bit of rhetoric. They've formed Partners in Village Development to help raise money for and awareness of development work in the Republic of Niger, a



landlocked country somewhat larger than Ontario in north-central Africa.

All but the southern fringe of the former French colony is desert. Because of drought and other factors, the desert has begun to creep south, encroaching on the arable land, forcing the people to leave their villages in search of food or work. A Canadian based development organization, the Institute for the Study and Application of Integrated Development (ISAID), has for the last 10 years worked in tandem with the government of Niger to fight desert encroachment through new methods of reforestation, agriculture and building construction. Along with nutrition and health, the anti-desert techniques provide the content for a grass-roots literacy campaign.

ISAID was founded in 1976 by Father Gerald McGuigan, a professor in St. Michael's Faculty of Theology. It relies on the Canadian International Development Agency, church and community groups for its \$200,000 a year budget. When, last fall, students in the Scarborough College International Development Studies (IDS) program heard McGuigan describe ISAID's work in the villages of southwest Niger, they decided to form a campus support-group to raise money for reforestation and other projects.

Their first effort, in which Scarborough students were encouraged to spend \$5 on a tree for Niger, garnered about \$500. After their initial success, the group grew quickly from a handful to about 40 students, many of whom are in programs other than IDS. They then began to ap-

proach local schools and community organizations to ask that they too participate. The goal is to build active, continuing links between the City of Scarborough, Scarborough College, ISAID and the people of Niger. To that end, the students organized a March 12 reception and launch at the college, attended by McGuigan, Niger's Ambassador to Canada Lambert Messan, Provost Joan Foley, Principal Ronald Williams, city officials and others.

Already Partners has raised a significant amount of money, heightened community awareness of developmental issues through slide presentations and media attention and added a new dimension to life at the college. Acting locally is catching on.

## NEW POLICY ON EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

U OF T IS NOT GOING TO CHANGE OVERNIGHT, but women are steadily advancing in their battle for equality in the faculty and staff.

Provost Joan Foley has warned principals, deans, directors and chairs that both sexes must be adequately represented on search committees. In addition to the normal documentation accompanying a recommendation for an appointment, search committees are to provide her office with a description of any special efforts made to draw the position to the attention of applicants whose

sex may be under-represented in the area in which the vacancy exists.

As well, the provost's office now requires a statistical summary of males and females who applied and of those who were interviewed. The curriculum vitae of the most qualified individual of the opposite sex from the candidate selected is also to be sent to the provost.

Even before Foley's announcement, Ron Williams, principal of Scarborough College, and Robin Armstrong, dean of arts and science, had made it plain that they would approve search committees' recommendations only if women had been seriously considered.

To monitor the situation, the University will appoint an employment equity co-ordinator. The Ontario government will provide \$23,000 to support the University's affirmative action program.

A new employment equity policy requires the University to identify employment categories in which women are significantly under-represented, to enlarge the pool of qualified female candidates and to equip women to compete for available positions.

The policy instructs the University to alter any policies or practices that create barriers, to recognize non-academic qualifications as valid training and to monitor University documents for sexist language or sexual stereotyping.

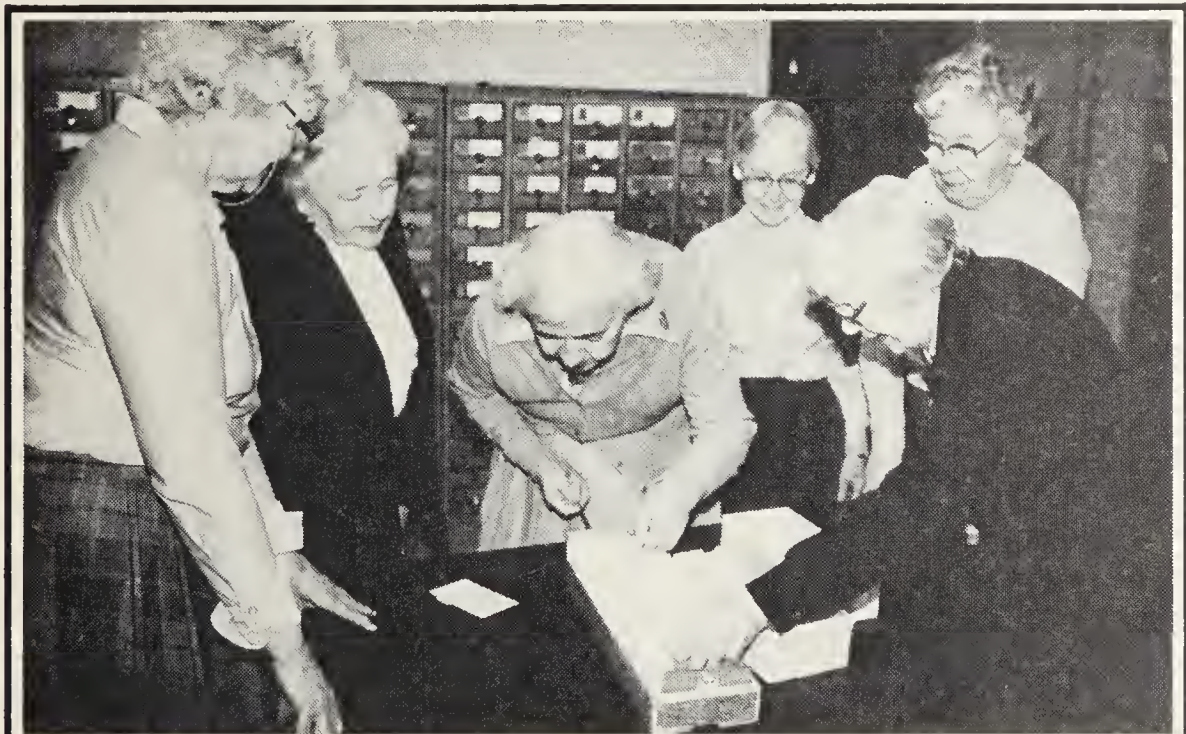
## TWO FIGHT MANDATORY RETIREMENT

THE FIRST ROUND IN A LEGAL BATTLE that will probably take another two years was fought in the Supreme Court of Ontario late in April between U of T and a history professor and a senior librarian forced to retire at 65.

Six other professors at Guelph, Laurentian and York have also challenged the mandatory retirement policy at their institutions. They argue that under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms discrimination on the basis of age is illegal.

The universities, on the other hand, maintain that the charter does not apply to them. Section 23 says it applies to the legislature and government of each province "in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province." The University of Toronto sees itself as an autonomous institution.

U of T has also said that even if the charter does not apply to universities it should not override a reasonable law, the provision in the Ontario Human Rights Code for an employer to retire people at 65. It warns that tenure could change if mandatory retirement were abolished



Peggy Gibson (Woodsworth), Doreen Nelson (Nursing), Mattie Clark (U.C.), Isabel Fraser and Hilda McFarlen (Vic) and Dorothy Simpson-Rae (Trinity) of Alumni Talent Unlimited are to be found Tuesday afternoons in the University archives indexing *The Varsity*. Archives had a gap in the index from 1907 to 1955. ATU started work four years ago. This winter, when the ladies had completed the papers to 1923 filling 17 shoeboxes with cards, there was a celebration at Archives. *The Varsity* carried two pictures and an article, thus contributing to future shoeboxes.





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and that frequent and regular performance reviews would have to be conducted on all faculty members and librarians if it were not understood that they retired at 65.

Appeals to the Ontario Court of Appeal and then to the Supreme Court of Canada are expected. The case is being closely watched by all organizations that are largely government-funded.

## ARCHITECTURE'S FATE HANGS IN BALANCE

AT PRESS TIME, PROVOST JOAN FOLEY was still considering whether to recommend to the Academic Affairs and Planning and Resources Committees that the Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Architecture be closed.

Foley expressed reservations about supporting a program whose problems may be insoluble. In a statement to the two committees, she said the question of governability of the program in architecture concerned her because the ability of the faculty to use its resources effectively depends on a collegial approach to its

problems. To attract a top-level dean the University would have to commit more funds to the program, but would the funds be effectively used?

Her statement criticized "some members of the faculty" for being "more concerned with making the position of the acting dean and the acting chairman untenable than with the delivery of the program" earlier this year.

Several speakers at the final joint meeting of the two committees on April 17 indicated they shared Foley's reluctance to commit funds to the program in architecture unless it seemed that its problems could be solved by a strong dean — as one committee member said, the Lee Iacocca of the architecture world — and a united faculty. However, some committee members made the point that the program in landscape architecture has not had the same problems and for that reason should be a separate consideration.

## GLOOMY BUDGET HAS A RAY OF SUNSHINE

TIME WAS WHEN A NEW BUDGET SPOKE of new possibilities for scholarship, research and learning at the University.

Time was ... Now, as federal and provincial governments channel wealth away from the publicly supported institutions the end of one fiscal year brings little more than the stringency of the next.

So it was without much joy that Governing Council approved a 1986-87 budget that includes \$7.9 million in cuts. The reductions, applied selectively in order to give as much protection as possible to academic programs, were deemed necessary when it became clear that next year's increase in provincial grants will be less than necessary to cover increased costs, especially those for salaries, wages and benefits, which account for 80 per cent of University spending.

Among the faculties, those hardest hit are arts and science, medicine and engineering. The School of Graduate Studies, dentistry, nursing and education will also suffer reductions, while law will just hold its own.

All but one of the University's six administrative portfolios — those of the president, three vice-presidents and the assistant vice-president and registrar — will be reduced by about 1.5 per cent, half a per cent higher than is the case for academic programs. The only portfolio to escape the reduction is that of the vice-president responsible for institutional relations. His budget has been protected

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in order to provide the money necessary to conduct the major fundraising campaign that is scheduled to begin this fall.

Much of the debate arising from the budget report concerned the fate of the library, which is labouring under a \$650,000 book buying deficit. The loss was incurred this year, largely as a result of run-away exchange rates. The University has protected the book and serial acquisition fund since 1979, increasing it steadily in order to safeguard the Robarts' top ranking among research libraries, but average price increases of 20 per cent this year have been devastating. Some money for acquisitions will come from the Ontario government's Excellence Fund (of which U of T will receive about \$11 million). However, additional debt reduction measures are under consideration.

While underfunding results in larger classes, out-dated equipment, deteriorating buildings and steadily declining morale, the University continues to take advantage of any opportunity for improvement, however limited. In March, Governing Council approved the purchase of a \$12 million Cray supercomputer, an exceptionally fast and powerful machine that is able to process vast amounts of data and generate an array of sophisticated scientific models in a variety of fields from astronomy to zoology. The purchase was made possible by a \$10 million grant from the province announced by Gregory Sorbara, minister of colleges and universities, on April 3. The supercomputer facility will show a \$700,000 deficit in the first year, but is expected to pay for itself through the sale of time to commercial users by the end of the decade.

## SUMMERTIME, AND THE WALKING IS EASY

GUIDED CAMPUS WALKING TOURS, AN annual summer fixture, will begin on Monday, June 2 and continue until Friday, August 29. Tours start from the Map Room in Hart House at 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 and 2.30 p.m. Monday to Friday. This year, Research for Living, exhibited in the Robarts Library two years ago, will be set up in the Map Room. The displays, which emphasize research projects related to the way we live and work, have also been on view at the Ontario Science Centre, the British Columbia Arts, Sciences and Technology Centre in Vancouver and the Women's Show at the Toronto Convention Centre.

The hour-long tours of the front campus are conducted by student guides, who give a brief history of the University and its buildings and an outline of the programs offered today. Group tours, and special tours for groups wishing to visit particular parts of the campus, can be arranged by calling in advance.

Information is available from the Public and Community Relations Office, telephone 978-2105. After June 2, please call the campus tours office at Hart House, 978-5000.

## STOP PRESS

FATHER KELLY IS RETURNING TO Toronto. As far as his health permits, he will act in an advisory capacity to President James McConica of St. Michael's at Father McConica's request.

Stephen Nagler, who received his Ph.D. from U of T in 1982 and is now assistant professor of physics at the University of Florida, has won a 1986 Presidential Young Investigator Award from the U.S. National Science Foundation. While at U of T, (where he also completed his earlier degrees) Nagler studied with physics professor Robin Armstrong, the current dean of arts and science. The presidential award, worth up to \$100,000 a year for five years, helps fund promising research by faculty at the beginning of their careers. This year the NSF selected 100 award-winners from 883 applicants. Nagler teaches condensed matter physics at the University of Florida. He joined the faculty there after two years at the IBM research centre in Yorktown Heights, N.Y.



University  
of Toronto  
Alumni  
Association

## Annual Meeting

**May 27, 1986**

**Hart House**

**8.30 p.m.**

Order of business:

- annual reports
- appointment of auditors
- election of officers
- amendment to constitution

Please note that alumni must submit items for the agenda to the secretary by May 20, 1986

Information:

Department of Alumni Affairs  
47 Willcocks St.  
University of Toronto  
Toronto, M5S 1A1  
(416) 978-2365



# THANK YOU

to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, Department of Communications, 45 Willcocks Street, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.



# VARSLITY FUND ANNUAL REPORT 1985

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Once again I take great pleasure in reporting to you the results of the 1985 Varsity Fund appeal. On behalf of the 30 constituencies and the President I want to thank this year's donors for their generosity in the past year.

Alumni Varsity Fund donations to constituencies and the President's Fund grew by 8 percent to \$2.32 million in 1985 from \$2.15 million in the previous year. For comparative purposes the 1984 total has been restated.

What happens to this money? By and large such money enables constituencies to do some important things which would be impossible given the unremitting impact of successive budget cuts.

In some cases, such as the Dentistry Completion Campaign, the funds are designated for a specific purpose, in this case the renovation and enhancement of the Edward Street facility.

The President's Fund provides the President with discretionary funds to be used to the best advantage of the University. In 1985 alumni responded magnificently to the President's stated intention to use President's Fund money to endow national scholarships. The first awards are expected to be made to first year undergraduates enrolling in the fall of 1987.

This year the Alumni-Private Funding record system was converted to an on-line computerized information system. Such a process is never quite as planned and your patience has been appreciated.

The system provides the University with a new perspective on annual giving from all sources - alumni, faculty, staff, graduating students, parents, matching gift companies, and Presidents' Committee members as well as gifts to Trinity College and the Medical Alumni Association. In 1985 annual cash donations from our University community totaled an impressive \$6.4 million.

As usual the annual report of Presidents' Committee members will be included in the September *Graduate*. Of the \$2.32 million Varsity Fund donations, just over half a million dollars has been donated by alumni members of the Presidents' Committee. A listing of Taddle Creek Society members appears with this report.

In 1986 the University of Toronto will celebrate 25 years of the Varsity Fund. Alumni giving has made a difference. *With your help* alumni giving will continue to make our University better.

*Malim Harding*  
Malim Harding

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 1985-86



C. Malim Harding  
Chairman of the Varsity  
Fund Executive Committee  
and Board of Directors

### Presidential Appointees

J.E. (Ted) Chamberlin

William J. Corcoran

Joan Johnston

Paul F. Little

### Governing Council Appointees

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R. Gordon Romans

### Ex Officio

George E. Connell  
President, U of T

E.G. (Ted) Wilson  
President, UTAA

Susan Finlayson  
Vice-President, UTAA

William A. Farlinger  
Chairman  
Presidents' Committee



# BOARD MEMBERS 1985-86

<i>Architecture and Landscape Architecture:</i> Doug Lee	<i>Forestry:</i> Doug Drysdale	<i>New College:</i> Richard Sacks	<i>Scarborough College:</i> Eric Cohen
<i>Business Certificate:</i> Betty Carter	<i>Graduate Studies:</i> (Position vacant)	<i>Nursing:</i> Ann Ashby	Rick Mewhinney
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<i>Community Health:</i> Ted Best	<i>Innis College:</i> Robin Holmes	<i>Pharmacy:</i> Judy Carter	<i>Speech Pathology:</i> Lisa Avery
<i>Dentistry:</i> Sidney Golden	<i>Law:</i> Doug Cannon	<i>Physical and Health Education:</i> Bob Goode	<i>T-Holders:</i> T. Stewart Scott
<i>Education:</i> Bob Crowe	<i>Library &amp; Information Science:</i> Lynn McLeod	<i>Physical and Occupational Therapy:</i> Peggy Mador	<i>University College:</i> Erica Steinberg
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<i>Erindale College:</i> Dave Hallett Vicki Olsen	<i>Music:</i> (Position vacant)		<i>Victoria College:</i> Larry Davies Pam McPherson
			<i>Woodsworth College:</i> Norma Brock Lorraine Bunk

## REPORT BY ALUMNI CONSTITUENCY

	TOTALS	Alumni Good Addresses	Alumni Donors	% Parti- cipation	Average Gift	Amount
	(1985)	148,762	21,290	14.3	\$109	\$2,316,664
CONSTITUENCY	(1984)	141,904	20,028	14.1	\$107	\$2,148,920
Applied Science and Engineering		20,491	3,253	16	\$100	\$363,655 <sup>1</sup>
Architecture and Landscape Architecture		1,481	184	12	54	10,438
Athletics/T-Holders		-	533	-	72	88,922
Business Certificate		1,151	206	18	27	6,094
Child Study		782	54	7	26	1,414
Community Health		1,409	133	9	44	5,862
Education		17,168	479	3	33	15,901
Erindale College		7,791	639	12	39	28,283
Forestry		1,492	225	15	69	16,373
Graduate Studies		12,301	800	7	56	48,674
Household-Nutritional Science		2,170	361	17	41	15,258
Innis College		1,737	123	7	36	4,774
Law		3,153	265	8	81	21,791
Library and Information Science		3,158	376	12	42	16,004
Management Studies		2,675	475	18	53	28,416
Music		1,674	122	7	40	5,576
New College		5,291	287	5	36	11,320
Nursing		4,888	673	14	38	26,031
O.I.S.E.		9,428	373	4	36	13,831
Pharmacy		5,210	650	12	49	32,711
Physical & Health Education		2,101	156	7	42	7,272
Physical & Occupational Therapy		2,780	406	15	34	14,386
St. Michael's College		11,603	1,822	16	203	439,518
Scarborough College		7,526	284	4	39	12,642
Social Work		3,332	330	10	44	14,845
Speech Pathology		248	63	25	32	2,042
University College		17,859	2,868	16	74	221,960
Victoria College		17,894	3,392	19	76	280,291
Woodsworth College		8,578	755	9	35	31,286
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE</b>						
Dentistry Completion Campaign		5,927	1,003	17	395	396,492
President's Fund		-	2,376	-	-	134,602

<sup>1</sup>\$491,104 with the inclusion of special purpose gifts.



# EXPENDITURES

Constituency expenditures in the following areas have been aggregated to show where the money goes.

Academic Programs		\$216,371
Alumni Programs		\$386,134
Equipment		\$242,641
Libraries		\$176,524
Renovations	Dentistry Completion Campaign	\$518,207
Scholarships	President's Fund	\$341,809
Student Programs		\$176,177

# MATCHING GIFTS

In 1985 the following 95 companies, from a list of over 450, contributed \$81,000 to Varsity Fund constituencies through their matching gift programs. We thank the many alumni who took the initiative and made arrangements for their gifts to be matched, and we thank the participating companies for their support of universities.

Aetna Canada	Ford Motor Co. Foundation	Pfizer Inc.
Albany International Corporation	Gannett Foundation Inc.	Pratt & Whitney Canada
Allied Canada Inc.	GATX Corporation	Procor Ltd.
Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd.	General Foods Inc.	Prudential Insurance Co. of America
AMF Inc.	Genstar Corporation	Ralston Purina Canada Inc.
Amoco Foundation Inc.	Grace Foundation Inc.	Robin Hood Multifoods Ltd.
Arthur Andersen & Co.	Honeywell Ltd.	Rohm & Haas Canada Ltd.
Asarco Foundation	Hughes Aircraft Co.	RR Donnelley & Sons Co.
Bank of Montreal	International Paper Co. Foundation	Safeco Insurance Companies
Baxter Travenol Laboratories Inc.	IBM Canada Ltd.	SCM Corporation
Becton Dickinson Foundation	John Deere Foundation of Canada	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Ltd.
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Eldorado Resources Ltd.		Xerox Foundation
Emhart Corporation		Xerox of Canada Ltd.
Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation		
Fiberglas Canada Inc.		
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## PHONATHON

Over 1000 alumni, students, and faculty phoned thousands of alumni and secured specified pledges of \$253,000. Congratulations to Applied Science and Engineering and University College whose phonathon totals were the highest of the twenty-six constituencies participating this year.

## CONSTITUENCY LEADERS

### In dollars:

St. Michael's College.....	\$439,518
Dentistry Completion Campaign.....	396,492
Applied Science & Engineering.....	363,655
Victoria College.....	280,291

### In participation:

Speech Pathology.....	25%
Victoria College.....	19%
Business Certificate.....	18%
Management Studies.....	18%

## The Taddle Creek Society

The 1985 membership of the Taddle Creek Society recognizes the nearly 2000 alumni, faculty, staff, and friends of the University of Toronto who together contributed \$775,000.

If you were a donor of between \$300 and \$999 in the calendar year 1985 and did not request anonymity, please notify the Taddle Creek Society should you find your name has been omitted.

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R. Warren James  
Zoltan A. January  
Leslie George Japp  
Wilfrid G. Jarjour  
Edwin R. Jarmain  
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John Denison Jeffrey  
Allan E. Jeffries  
James F. Jeffs  
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Malcom Johnson  
Miriam E. Johnson  
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John R. Johnston  
M. Joan Johnston  
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William V. Johnstone  
Harry Myer Jolley  
D.M. Jones  
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Ewart A. Jones  
William R. Jones  
Hope Jongmans  
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James H. Joyce  
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Melvin Karp  
William P. Kauppinen  
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Raymond A. Kurys  
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Victor S. Kutcher  
Barbara A. Kwant  
Anthony Chor-Ming Kwok

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Daphne A. Landis  
J. Malcolm L. Landon  
Richard L.J. Landriault  
Ronald Lyon Landsberg  
G. Dennis Lane  
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Solomon B. Laski  
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Patrick D. Lawlor  
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Donald G. Lawson  
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Samuel S. Lazier  
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W. Hudson Leavens  
Karl H. Lederman  
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Omen Lee  
Seng-Wee Lee  
Veronica Cheryl Lee  
William E. Lee  
Young-Il Lee  
R. Douglas Leeies  
Donald C.F. Leigh  
Neda Leipen  
Ken L. Lem  
Mark Lawrence Leonard  
Leon B. Leppard  
Lillian Leranbaum  
Hans L.C. Leung  
Russell Leve  
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Leonard Bernard Levine  
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Abraham W. Lieberman  
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Hugh Little  
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James G. Livingstone  
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G. Lo Faso  
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D. Bruce Longmore  
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Keene B. Low  
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E. Florence Luke  
Alfred Lloyd Lunau  
Clement F. Lung  
G.J. Luste  
Lawrence E.M. Lynch  
Bridget Lynett  
Bernard M. Lyons  
W.J. Lyons

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Colin MacDonald  
Donald E. MacDonald  
John W. MacDonald  
Malcolm H. MacDonald  
William N. MacEachern  
Peter C. MacEwen  
Diana L. MacFeeters



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James R. MacGillivray  
Alice C. MacKay  
Anthony J. MacKay  
Robert W. MacKay  
William D. MacKay  
Fraser S. MacKinlay  
S.E. MacKinnon  
Dorothy A. MacLeod  
H. Bruce MacPherson  
A.J. Fred MacQueen  
Lachlan MacRae  
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James Mahoney  
Amal Majdalany  
Stewart M. Mak  
W. Bruce Malloch  
Mary F. Mallon  
Henry P. Mang  
Marion M.G. Mann  
Norman Marcon  
Bernard Marcovitz  
Gary Marcuse  
Earl G. Marcy  
J. Joseph Marcynuk  
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Peter W.C. Markle  
Thomas Marko  
Ronald A. Markulin  
Roberta L. Markus  
Kenneth J. Marland  
M.E. Marmura  
Lorna Marsden  
Allan J. Marshall  
Ralph Marson  
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Muriel A. Masson  
Kerry S.M. Mathers  
Ruth Matisko  
Frank M.M. Mattan  
Charlotte B. Mattar  
Siu W.L. Mau  
Philip O. Maude  
L. Mayervitch  
John T. Mayhall  
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Joseph B. McArthur  
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S. Eleanor McBride  
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Norman McClelland  
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Ian McConnachie  
Thomas I.M. McConnachie  
Peter Byron McCrodan  
Muriel G. McCuaig  
Ross R.P. McCuaig  
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Norah K.M. McCully  
Wayne T. McCune  
Susan E.M. McCutcheon  
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C. McDermid  
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Donald F. McDonald  
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Pauline McGibbon  
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Morris R. McKay  
Eric A. McKee  
Nancy H. McKee  
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Bessie H. McLaughlin  
Julia M. McLaughlin  
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Thomas Patrick McQuillan  
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Robert Donald McTavish  
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W.D. Medweth  
Monica Meehan  
C. Elsa Meikle  
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A.H. Melcher  
M. Isabel Mendizabal  
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Lionel Metrick  
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Sven Egil Miglin  
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Henry L. Molot  
Victor Moncarz  
Neville B. Monteith  
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P. Bruce L. Mooney  
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Keith L. Moore  
Robert Frank Moore  
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J.F. Morgan-Jones  
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William A. Murphy  
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Isabelle E. Morrison  
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D.P. Morton  
Keith Gordon Morton  
M.D. Morton  
Mario A. Moscarello  
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Danny Charles Mucci  
Ian R. Munro

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Morton Nerenberg  
Cecil J. Nesbitt  
Dorothy M. Nesbitt  
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Thomas R. Nettleton  
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Vinay Nikore  
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Mildred K. Nobles  
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James T. Norris  
A.B.C. Northover

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Constance M. O'Donnell  
Zeta J.B. O'Donnell  
Colman O'Hare  
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William M.T. O'Reilly  
D.A. Brian O'Riordan  
J. Donald O'Shea  
Michael O. O'Sullivan  
B. Ann Oaks  
Alan F. Ogilvie  
Atsumi Ohno  
Thelma Oilgisser  
Oscar Okazawa  
Diane K.J. Oki  
Neil E. Oliver  
Lynette Olson  
Jerry Anthony Omelon  
Tony Mark Omilanow  
Gordon M. Organ  
James Francis Orr  
Charlotte V. Osboen  
H. Gray Osboen  
Willem Oudshoorn  
Bette H. Ounjian  
Lorraine Ida Ourom

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Bruce H. Paepcke  
Anita Paikin  
Clifford Pak  
Mario Palermo  
William H. Palm  
William K.G. Palmer  
Edward C.F. Pappert

J. Maureen Pappin  
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K. Thelma Parker  
Stuart Parker  
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Cameron R. Parks  
Everton B. Parsons  
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Maurice M. Pastyr  
F.G.J. Pataracchia  
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Pravin Patel  
Lorraine A. Paterson  
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Morgan C. Payne  
Frances P.M. Peake  
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John David A. Pearlstein  
Murray Harold Pearson  
J. Patrick Peckham  
Ashford W. Pedwell  
Ida G. Peikes  
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John M. Phillips  
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G. Willard Phipps  
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A. Pielsticker  
Calvin G. Pike  
Marilyn L. Pilkington  
David Edward Plank  
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I. Poon  
Frank Popovich  
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Irving A. Posluns  
Harris M. Potashin  
H. Neville Potter  
Ralph A. Potter  
J.H. Potts  
David J. Poweska  
Kenneth F. Pownall  
Komala Prabhakar  
David W.P. Pretty  
David C. Price  
Timothy N. Pringle  
B.L. Pritchard  
Sandy J. Pritchard  
Michael J. Proctor  
Hinrich H.R. Propper  
Helen A.R. Prudham  
J.R. Pryor  
Erwin A. Psotka  
Franklin Pulver  
Wayne H. Pulver  
Frederick E. Punnett  
E. Carl Purdy  
John B. Purdy  
Doris Puro  
Harold D.H. Pushie  
Alexander J. Puskas  
Grant Loftus Puttock  
Ray Paul Puz

## Q

M. Elizabeth Quail  
MacKenzie W. Quantz

Marie C.F. Quantz  
D.H.A. Quarrington

## R

Said Raafat  
Joan R.F. Randall  
Grant J. Raney  
Alexander G. Rankin  
William D. Rannie  
Anatol Rapoport  
Edward B. Ratcliffe  
C. Edward Rathe  
Steve Read  
Connell Reale  
E. Ruth Redelmeier  
Arnold J. Reed  
John Newton Reed  
Pauline Avalon Reed  
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Kenneth C. Reeves  
Felicitas P. Refe  
Anthony J. Reid  
William Wallace Reid  
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Lois Reimer  
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K. Elizabeth Rhind  
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Douglas S. Richardson  
John G. Richardson  
Richard J. Richardson  
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Marvi Ricker  
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Joseph H. Robertson  
Peter B. Robertson  
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Harold M. Robinson  
Murray F. Robinson  
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Richard F. Rogers  
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R. Gordon Romans  
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R.M. Rose  
Larry Rosen  
S.P. Rosenbaum  
Joy Rosenstein  
R. Bruce Ross  
Stanley L. Ross  
Stephen Zelman Ross  
W. Grant Ross  
Gladys V. Rossiter  
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Michael Edward Royce  
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Robert T. Ruggles  
Edward Paul Runge  
O.J.C. Runnalls  
Marguerite Rush  
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Helen O. Rutherford  
Alice E. Rutledge  
John W. Rutter  
Thomas R. Ryan



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Jack Ryrie  
Barry A. Rzepa

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Thomas H. Salisbury  
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Max Wyeman Saunders  
Alberindo Sauro  
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Eva Anneli Saxell  
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David P. Scanlon  
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Gisela Schloegl  
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James V.M. Shaw  
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Etta Sherman  
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Betty J. Shields  
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Martha I. Shillabeer  
Philip Shore  
Mary C. Shortt  
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Larry Silverberg  
M.L. Silverman  
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Montague M. Simmonds  
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D. Annabel Sissons  
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M. Margaret Slater  
J. Leo Slattery  
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H. Austin W. Smith  
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Sydney P. Smith  
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Luciano Stirpe  
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Leo M. Sussman  
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D.M.C. Sutton  
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Gene D. Suzuki  
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C. Claire Sweetman  
George H. Sweetnam  
Karel J. Swift  
R.P. Swinson  
Dirk T. Sybersma  
Thomas R. Sykes  
M. Patricia Sylvain  
Peter Steven Syrtash

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M. Brian Tallon  
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Toomas Tamm  
Richard Tan  
Alan Glenn Tanaka  
Dragica Tankovich  
Arthur Tarshis  
Harvey I. Taub  
Bruce W. Taylor  
Elizabeth M. Taylor  
I.M. Taylor  
James B. Taylor  
Nan Taylor  
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J.J. Telesnicki  
E. Isabelle Telford  
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J. Gilbert C. Templeton  
A. Richard Ten Cate  
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Moureen Terhune  
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Marty Thomas  
Robert B. Thomas  
Robert Douglas Thomas  
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Homer A. Thompson  
Malcolm S. Thompson  
Michael R. Thompson  
Richard J. Thompson  
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Claude R. Thomson  
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Garth Osborne Thomson  
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John W. Thomson  
Michael G. Thorley  
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Joseph Henry Tims  
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Michael R. Todd  
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Bryan G.D. Tompson  
Peter T. Tonisson  
M. Katherine Toole  
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Fortunato Tortorella  
Bessie E. Touzel  
E. Bruce Tovee  
Trudella C. Town  
Edward W.H. Tremain  
Leon Tretjakewitsch  
John A. Trist  
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Cyrel Troster  
Maret Truuvert  
Agnes E. Tuer  
Ronald C. Tully  
Endel Tulving  
Flavio Turchet  
Austin T. Turk  
D. Ann Turner-Harrison  
Bertalan L. Turvolgyi  
Jerzy Maciej Tusiewicz  
John Hull Tuttle  
Wilfred R. Tutton  
Frances H. Twaits  
Leslie Tye

## U

Melita Uy

## V

Arthur J.J. Vachon  
Roger Arthur Vachon

Serafin J. Valcarcel  
M. Doreen Van Der Voort  
Albert W.P. Van Nostrand  
John Van Seters  
Daniel P. Vassel  
Michael Veer  
Heljot Veevo  
Zlatko A. Verbic  
K. Lorraine Verde  
Ross T.J. Vernon  
Thomas W. Verth  
John F. Vingoe  
Walter Vogl

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Murney J. Walker  
Norris Woodruff Walker  
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Tara Wallace  
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Walter S. Walter  
Paul B. Walters  
A. Marjorie Wani  
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Ernest W.S. Ward  
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Thomas Watt  
Hartley C. Watts  
John R. Watts  
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Verniece G. Webber  
Robert K. Weber  
W. Carl Weber  
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G. Bernard Weiler  
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Wilhelmina M. Wiacek  
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Harry F. Wiffen  
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Ed Winkler  
Frederick V. Winnett  
Mitchell A. Winnik  
Kenneth Winter  
Markus H. Wirth  
Jesse Witchel  
Charles T. Witherell  
Charles Wolf  
Arlene D. Wolfe  
Mitchell L. Wolfe  
Alan Wong  
Eric Wong  
Joseph Y.K. Wong  
B. Anne Wood  
Grant L. Woodall  
S. Woodhouse  
Clifford Clare Woods  
Lepha A. Woods  
Marion C. Woodside  
David M. Woody  
Frederick A. Wool-Smith  
Robert Arthur Worling  
David Wortman  
Peter W. Wozniuk  
Edward F. Wren  
Henry T. Wright  
Joan P. Wright  
P.M. Wright  
Reginald Arthur Wright  
Robert Wuetherick  
Marjorie I.E. Wyatt  
Melvin George Wyatt  
Ronald A. Wylie

## Y

Raymond J. Yakasovich  
Joseph Yakubowski  
Bohdan Yarymowich  
Robert K. Yates  
Boris W.H. Yau  
Mark C. Yelle  
Phyllis Yelle  
Andrew J. Yeung  
Morden Saul Yolles  
Anna M. Young  
J.K. Young  
Sweelian Young  
R. Amelia Yourex

## Z

W. Gerry Zakus  
Stephen Charles Zamon  
Joseph A.J. Zeglinski  
Arhadii A. Zhuk  
Jacob S. Ziegler  
John A. Ziegler  
F. Zietsma  
John A. Zinn  
Stephen W. Zweig

And those who prefer to  
remain anonymous



# ONE NIGHT AT THE COLLEGE

I WRINKLED MY BROW. "IVAN, WHAT IS this frisball that, according to you, children on the Other Side enjoy playing with so much?"

Reznikoff, the resident ghost, put his mug of beer on the desk. He strode to the blackboard and drew a disc (Figure A). "You sew together diagonally opposite points of a disc of material: A to A, B to B, and so on."

"Like a football?"

"No. Quite different. You cannot make it here, because you have only three dimensions. But I can show you one."

He withdrew an object from under his cloak. The space around it shimmered, and I had a peculiar sense of looking into the fourth dimension. He held it up by a string around its middle (indicated in Figure A).

"Unlike a football, there is no way in which this string can slide off. Funnily enough, if I were to wrap the string around twice instead of just once (passing through P and Q in Figure B), it would slip right off. Let me demonstrate."

Unfortunately, at that moment, a shaft of dawn light shone through my office window, and the spectre vanished along with his frisball.

Readers are invited to pursue their own investigations on frisballs and send the results to: Aftermath, The Graduate, Department of Communications, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

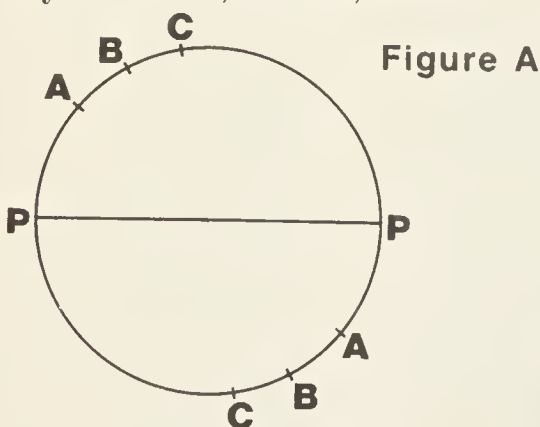


Figure A

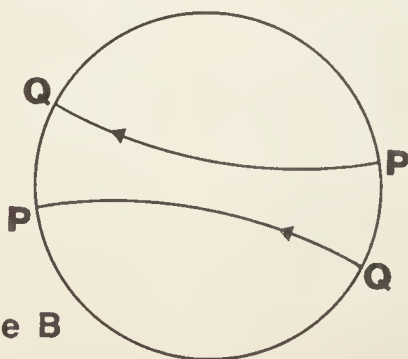


Figure B

# THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 36

THE WINNER OF THE Graduate Test No. 34 in the Jan./Feb. issue was J.J. Talman of London, Ont., who has been sent a copy of *My Orchestras and Other Adventures: The Memoirs of Boyd Neel*. We received a total of 279 entries.

For Test No. 36, the University of Toronto Press has generously provided *Sir Charles God Damn: The Life of Sir Charles G.D. Roberts* by John Coldwell Adams. In 1880 with the publication of *Orion and Other Poems*, Roberts, then 20 years old, joined the ranks of the major poets of the day. During his long lifetime he wrote hundreds of poems as well as novels, histories, short stories, translations and essays, and originated the realistic animal story later popularized by Ernest Thompson Seton. He awed literary critics with the versatility of his writing and shocked the public with the escapades of an unconventional private life.

Entries must be postmarked on or before June 30. We will be able to announce the winner in the September issue along with the winner of Test No. 35. After that, however, there will be a delay of one issue in the announcement of winners.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Communications, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

## The Graduate Test No. 35

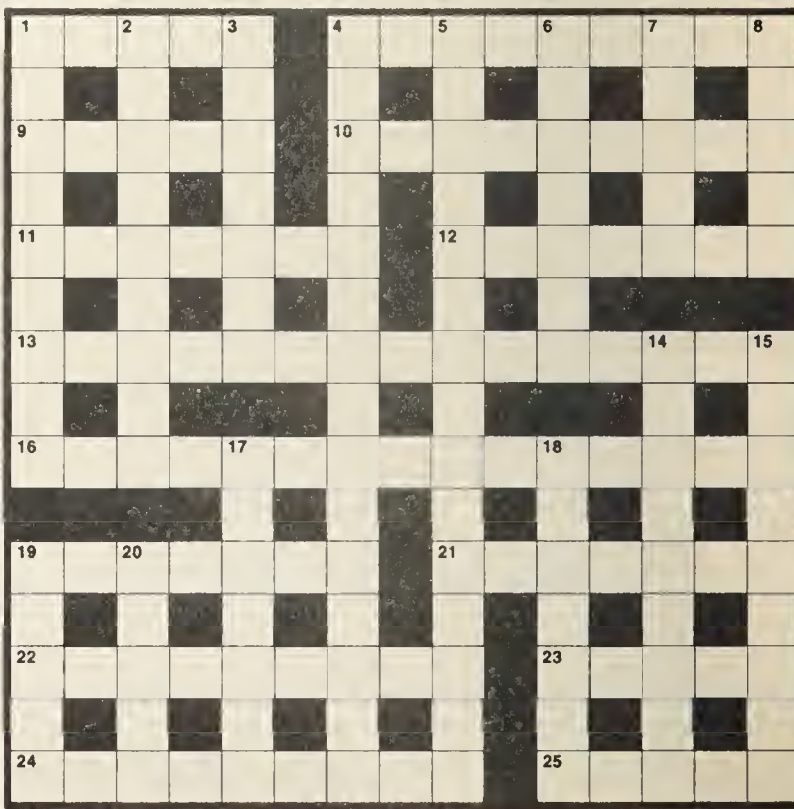
ADDRESS BORACIC  
UEACAEERY  
DIVERSIFICATION  
IOWETPMI  
TENSIONS TROPIC  
DSGTBUA  
RUHR DIVISIONAL  
IRFONG  
SCREENINGS IMPS  
UESCREAL  
SECRET SADDUCEE  
PRNPWHI  
ELECTRICHEATING  
CAETERNH  
TIMIDLY REDDEST

## ACROSS

1. Jazz form could be the second letter the Post Office returned (5)
4. Many are noisy but not more clear (9)
9. Listen to one who satisfies a Greek god (5)
10. Referee with upper class index can be shown to be wrong (9)
11. Mean to swear to one's years (7)
12. Fish communist burnt (7)
13. Grammatically, the certain thing (8,7)
16. Depend on outside pounded rivets holding giants backwards (15)
19. Bar B. Hur from creating a row (7)
21. Dog gets a greeting when one leaves island (7)
22. A very quiet weapon holds one tool (9)
23. Game is no good in biology (5)
24. Violent rushes to crazy planes (3,6)
25. Pitiless on entering the pen (5)

## DOWN

1. Onlooker beside Stanley and the German (9)
2. Savile Row quality gives gambler a convulsion (6,3)
3. Relate to painter's abstraction (7)
4. Fish goes into the seat where wood is worked (10,5)
5. They must not be revealed if it forces scale adjustment (8,7)
6. Hauled up bit of trash to take away (7)
7. Always contracted to take in British doctor before dying fire (5)
8. Rate at which to raise the lowest places (5)
14. It grows as waxing moons without a tail to do (9)
15. Yet my logo design shows word's history (9)
17. Irish descendant of automobile in a musical toy (7)
18. One brought forth rising points dressed like a monk? (2,5)
19. Domain of a genuine Frenchman (5)
20. Increased very quietly in due course (5)





# CANADIAN LANDSCAPES

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H Indian Summer



I Sunday Night

A

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C F

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